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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XIII.---NO. 36. WEEKLY EDITION. JULY 15, 1876.

The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, No. 70 Fifth avenue.

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 5 cents; delivered by carriers (per week) 15 cents; subscribers by mail (per year), $10 00, postage prepaid.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, contains all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the family.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per year (52 issues), $1 75; in Clubs of Twenty and over $1 25, postage pre-paid; one copy gratis to the getter up of the Club.

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uster's Last Dash.

fficial Report of General Terry.

ist of Killed, Wounded and Missing.

CHICAGO, July 6.—A dispatch confirm-g the report sent last night, of General uster's fight on Little Horn river, has een just received at General Sheridan's eadquarters.

PHILADELPHIA, July 6.—Regarding the ported killing of General Custer and the assacre of his forces, neither General herman nor General Sheridan, both of hom are now in the city, has received any onfirmatory information. General Sher-an simply says, "I don't believe it, and I on't want to believe it if I can help it."

General Sheridan says he would like ry much to disbelieve it, but his fears at it is true are stronger an his hopes that it is not. e said he last heard from the pedition from General Terry, about the th or 21st of June. General Terry was en north of Rose Bud, and was then out-ning a campaign against the savages, fre-ent signs of whose near presence were scovered. It was his intention to have ster lead an expedition of about eight ndred men up the stream, and to effect junction with Gibbons' command on the uth side of the Yellowstone, at its junc-on with the Big Horn. This is on the uthern part of Montana Territory. It as then Terry's purpose to be himself at is junction, when Custer's and ibbons' forces were united. If ibbons reached the junction of the Big orn and Yellowstone first, he was to arch up the former and meet Custer, he was directed to march down.

General Sheridan says: From what has en reported, I infer that Custer met the vages in force on his way toward the nction and made a daring effort. He as always brave, daring to cut his way rough the enemy who filled the stretch country separating the two forces. I do ot like to belief the news is as terrible as is represented; and yet there is no reason by the dispatches should not come direct om Ellis, the nearest post to the scene. he lines, I understand, were recently aced in good working order.

WASHINGTON, D.C., July 6.—News of the eath of General Custer, and the terrible isaster reported from the West creates a rofound sensation here, particularly in rmy circles. Up to noon there had been o official advices at the War Department. ecretary Cameron, General Sherman and ieutenant General Sheridan are in Phila-elphia. A number of persons, anxious bout the fate of their friends in the Indian ountry, have visited the War Depart-ent to-day.

General Custer being a native of Michi-an, the Congressional delegation from at State, as well as his brother army of-cers, were deeply pained by the report of is death. Hon. T. W. Ferry, President of he Senate, who was a warm personal riend of General Custer, visited the War Department early, but was informed that o particulars had been received.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 6.—A dispatch from irginia City reports great excitement at he news of Custer's death. A meeting has een called to organize a company of vol-nteers.

SALT LAKE, July 6.—The citizens here re excited over the Custer massacre. Sev-ral parties have made offer to the Secre-ary of War to raise a regiment of frontiers-nen in ten days for Indian service.

ST. LOUIS, July 6.—A telegram from General Ruggles, at St. Paul, to Captain reen Hale, commanding the arsenal here, ives the following as the names of the offi-ers killed in the fight between the Sioux nd General Custer's command: General uster, Colonel Custer, Colonel Keogh, olonel Yates, Colonel Cook, Lieutenant mith, Lieutenant McIntosh, Lieutenant alhoun, Lieutenant Hodgson, Lieutenant eilly, Lieutenant Porter and Lieutenant turges. Lieutenant Harrington is miss-ing.

ST. LOUIS, July 6.—General S. D. Stur-is, in command of this post, received a elegram this afternoon from Assistant djutant General Ruggles at St. Paul, no-ifying him that his son was killed in the ight between the Sioux and General Cus-er's command.

CHICAGO, July 6.—The *Inter-Ocean* special says: "Information from the Sioux expedition, dated mouth of the Big Horn, July 1st, says: General Custer left the mouth of Rose Bud with twelve companies to follow the Indian trail of a large band of hostile Sioux. They followed up in the direction of Big Horn. The Indians were making for the Eastern branch of the Little Big Horn. General Terry, with Gibbons' command of five companies of infantry and four of cavalry, started to ascend the Big Horn to attack the enemy in the rear. On the morning of the 25th two Crow scouts brought intelligence of the battle of the previous day. Upon receipt of the news the command commenced its march in a southerly direction, where smoke could be seen, which indicated that Custer had fired the Indian village. Next morning the head of the column entered a plain bordering on the bank of the Little Big Horn, where had recently stood an immense Indian village miles in length. The ground was strewn with slaughtered horses, cavalry equipments and the dead bodies of nine Indian chiefs. The clothing of Lieutenants Sturges and Porter was also found, pierced with bullets. Further on was found the body of Lieutenant McIntosh. Just then a scout arrived with intelligence that Colonel Reno was entrenched with the remnant of the Seventh Cavalry on a bluff near by, waiting relief. The command pushed on and found Reno with the remainder of seven companies. Reno's command had been fighting since Sunday noon, the 25th, until relieved by Terry on the night of the 26th. Terry's arrival caused the Indians to retire. Reno knew nothing of the fate of the other five companies, which had been separated from them on the 25th to make an attack under Custer's command at a point about three miles down the right bank of the stream. Custer had apparently made an attack on the Indians, and was compelled to retreat, but was cut off from the main body. They were forced into a narrow ravine, where horses and men lay slaughtered promiscuously. Here were found the bodies of Custer, his two brothers and nephew, Mr. Read, Colonels Yates and Cook and Captain Smith, all lying in a circle of a few yards; and here one after another of Custer's brave command fell. Not a man escaped to tell the tale.

PHILADELPHIA, July 6.—General Sheridan, now here, has received several official dispatches from General Terry relating to operations in the Big Horn country, but they do not come down to the time of Custer's fight.

TOLEDO, O., July 6.—A special to the *Blade* from Monroe, Michigan, the home of General Custer, says the startling news of the massacre of the General and his party by the Indians created an intense feeling of sorrow among all classes. General Custer passed several years of his youth at school in Monroe, and his parents have resided there for many years. His wife is the daughter of Hon. Daniel L. Bacon, a prominent citizen of that place, and is now at the post recently commanded by General Custer (Fort Abraham Lincoln). The town is draped in mourning, and a meeting of Council and citizens was held to-night to take measures for an appropriate tribute to the gallant dead.

GENERAL TERRY'S OFFICIAL REPORT TO SHERIDAN.

CHICAGO, July 7.—The following dispatch has been received at General Sheridan's headquarters:

CAMP ON YELLOWSTONE RIVER, NEAR }
MOUTH OF BIG HORN, July 2. }

I think I owe it to myself to put you more fully in possession of the facts of the late operations. While at the mouth of the Rosebud I submitted my plan to General Gibbon and to General Custer. They approved it heartily. It was that Custer, with his whole regiment, should move up the Rosebud till he should meet a trail which Reno had discovered a few days before, but that he should not follow it directly to the Little Big Horn till he should send scouts over it, and keep his main force further to the south, so as to prevent the Indians from slipping in between himself and the mountains. He was also to examine the headwaters of the Tullocks creek as he passed it, and send me word of what he found there. A scout was furnished him for the purpose of crossing the country to me. We calculated it would take Gibbon's column until the 26th to reach the mouth of the Little Big Horn, and that the wide sweep which I had proposed Custer should make would require so much time that Gibbon would be able to co-operate with him in attacking any Indians that might be found on that stream. I asked Custer how long his marches would be. He said they would be at first about thirty miles a day. Measurements were made and calculations based on that rate of progress. I talked with him about his strength and at one time suggested that perhaps it would be well for me to take Gibbon's cavalry and go with him. To the suggestion he replied: "That, without reference to the command, he would prefer his own regiment alone as a homogeneous body, because as much could be done with it as with the two combined." He expressed the utmost confidence that he had all the force that he could need, and I shared his confidence. The plan adopted is the only one which promised to bring the infantry into action, and I desired to make sure of things by getting up every available man. I offered Custer the battery of Gatling guns, but he declined it, saying that it might embarrass him and that he was strong enough without it. The movements proposed by General Gibbon's column were carried out to the letter, and, had the attack been deferred until it was up, I cannot doubt that we should have been successful. The Indians had evidently nerved themselves for a stand; but, as I learned from Captain Benton, the cavalry marched on the 23d thirty-five miles, from 5 A. M. till 8 P. M.; on the 24th forty-five miles, and then, after night, ten miles further; then, after resting, but without unsaddling, twenty-three miles to the battle field. The proposed route was not taken, but as soon as the trail was struck it was followed. I cannot learn that any examination of Tullocks creek was made. I do not tell you this to cast any reflection upon Custer, for whatever errors he may have committed he has paid the penalty, and you cannot regret his loss more than I do; but I feel that our plan must have been successful had it been carried out, and I desire you to know the facts in the action itself. So far as I can make out, Custer acted under a misapprehension. He thought, I am confident, that the Indians were running. For fear that they might get away, he attacked without getting all his men up, and divided his command so that they were beaten in detail. I do not at all propose to give the thing up, but I think that my troops require a little time, and in view of the strength which the Indians have developed, I propose to bring up what little reinforcements I can get. I should be grateful for any help that you can send me. I can take two companies of infantry from Powder river, and there are a few recruits and detached men whom I can get for the cavalry. I ought to have a larger mounted force than I now have, but this, I fear, cannot be obtained. I hear nothing from General Crook's operation. If I could hear, I should be able to form plans for the future much more intelligently.

A. H. TERRY, Major General.

CARING FOR THE WOUNDED—THE COMMAND TO BE REORGANIZED AT ONCE.

The following is another dispatch from General Terry, received yesterday morning:

CAMP ON YELLOWSTONE, NEAR }
MOUTH OF BIG HORN, July 2. }

On the evening of the 28th we commenced moving down with the wounded, but were able to get on but four miles as our hand-litters did not answer the purpose. The mule litters did excellently well, but they were insufficient in number. The 29th, therefore, was spent in making a full supply of them. In the evening of the 29th we started again, and at two A. M. the wounded were placed on the schooner at the mouth of Little Big Horn. The afternoon of the 30th they were brought down to the depot on the Yelstone. I send them to-morrow by steamer to Fort Lincoln and with them one of my aids, Captain E. W. Smith, who will be able to answer any questions which you may desire to ask. I have brought down the troops to the same place. They arrived to-night. They need refitting, particularly in the matter of transportation, before starting again, and although I had on the steamer a good supply of subsistence and forage, there are other things we need, and I should hesitate to trust the boat again in the Big Horn. Colonel Sheridan's dispatch informing me of the reported gathering of Indians on the Rosebud, reached me after I came down here. I hear nothing of Crook's movements. At least a hundred horses are needed to remount the cavalrymen now here.

ALFRED H. TERRY.

VIEWS OF SHERMAN AND SHERIDAN.

NEW YORK, July 7.—General Sheridan, in conversation with a reporter on the Custer massacre, said that the truth was the army had failed to carry out the purposes of the Government in the Indian country by reason of its weakness. "I have," he said, "sent every man I could spare into that region, even taking troops from Laramie and Salt Lake. The Government, in its wisdom, directs the doing of certain things in these regions. It directs an expedition like this of Terry's, an expedition necessary for the development of that country. We do the best we can with our material, but we are in no condition to do the work required of us."

In answer to the question, "What were the reasons for this campaign?" General Sherman said: "We are doing this at the special request of the Indian Department. It does not originate with the War Department at all. Our purpose is to drive these Indians, who are the very wildest and most savage sort, down on the reservation. You can say we will do it now, or exterminate them."

A CONFERENCE TO BE HELD IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—General Sherman who arrived here this morning, that he will leave Philadelphia to-day for this city. It is probable, upon the arrival of General Sherman, there will be an immediate conference between the President, Secretary of War and General Sherman upon the subject of the Indian war.

VOLUNTEER ARMY TO BE RECRUITED.

Senator Paddock introduced the following bill in the Senate to day, and gave notice that he would to-morrow endeavor to call up the bill for action:

Be it enacted, &c., That the President, if he deem it necessary, be and hereby is authorized to accept the services of volunteers from the State of Nebraska and the Territories of Wyoming, Colorado, Dakota, Utah, or either of them, to be employed as part of the army of the United States against the tribes of the hostile Sioux in the Northwest, who have for years defied the authority of the Government, and by whose hands recently several hundred soldiers, citizens of the United States, have been slaughtered; *Provided*, That not more than five regiments of cavalry or infantry, or both, shall be accepted, and that the term of service shall not extend beyond nine months from the date of enlistment.

THE KILLED, WOUNDED AND MISSING.

The following dispatch has been received at the War Department:

To General E. D. Townsend, Adjutant General:

Captain Smith, of General Terry's staff, telegraphs from Bismarck as follows: General Custer, Captains Custer, Keogh, Yates and Cook, Lieutenants Smith, McIntosh, Calhoun, Hodgson, Reilly, Porter, Sturges and Crittendon are killed. Lieutenant Harrington and Assistant Surgeon Lord are missing. Two hundred and sixty-one dead have been found, and fifty-two wounded brought away.

[Signed] R. C. DRUM, A. A. G.

EXCITEMENT AT OMAHA — MOURNING AMONG THE INDIANS.

OMAHA, July 7.—Much excitement has existed in this vicinity since the reception of the news of the Custer massacre. The opinion expressed generally is in favor of whipping the Indians into subjection, as people believe that is the only way to secure peace. Much regret is expressed over the fate of General Custer and the men who were killed.

Information from Red Cloud Agency, under date of the 4th, is that a great deal of mourning and uneasiness is exhibited by the Indians at the agencies. This would seem to confirm the reports of severe loss by the Indians in the recent engagements.

UTAH OFFERS A FULL REGIMENT.

SALT LAKE, July 7.—At a meeting held here this evening, it was resolved to offer the Government a regiment of twelve hundred men from this Territory in ten days, to avenge the death of Custer and for the extermination of the Sioux Indians.

AN EX-CONFEDERATE WANTS TO AID IN AVENGING CUSTER.

ST. LOUIS, July 7.—The *Republican's* Kansas City special says: Joe O. Shelby, a noted Confederate general of this State, sent the following telegram to President Grant to-day: "General Custer has been killed. We once fought him and now propose to avenge him. Should you determine to call volunteers, allow Missouri to raise one thousand."

CONSULTATION AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 7.—There was a consultation at the White House to-night on the subject of the Indian war. Secretary Cameron, General Sherman, who reached here from Philadelphia this afternoon, and the President discussed the situation at considerable length. An impression is felt in the highest quarters that the troops now in the West near the scene of the present operations against the Indians are numerically as well as in every other respect able to enforce the demands of the Government upon the hostile tribes, and to effect proper chastisement upon them.

SHERIDAN ORDERED TO CHICAGO.

PHILADELPHIA, July 7.—To-morrow morning General Sheridan will leave on the limited express for his headquarters at Chicago, to which place he has been ordered by General Sherman, owing to the recent Indian disaster.

REINFORCEMENTS ORDERED TO THE BIG HORN.

LEAVENWORTH, July 7.—General Pope has issued an order directing General Miles, with six companies of the Fifth Infantry, to report at once to the scene of the Sioux war. The companies so ordered are now stationed as follows: One at Fort Gibson, one at Fort Hayes, one at Fort Riley, and three companies at Fort Leavenworth. General Miles has the reputation of being one of the best fighters in the army.

NO NEW POINTS IN TERRY'S LATEST REPORT.

PHILADELPHIA, July 8, 3 A. M.—General Terry's report, dated June 27, which had been delayed on the Montana telegraph lines, was received by General Sheridan to-night. It fully confirms all that was published to-day, and very few new points of interest are contained in it. No list of enlisted men is given.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 7, 1876.

THE TRAGIC FATE OF GENERAL CUSTER AND HIS COMMAND

continued to-day to be the most absorbing topic of discussion, and the first details of the unfortunate affair were read with intense interest. There is an increase of astonishment over the remarkable rashness of General Custer in rushing into such a hell hole. The theory of some of the army officers is that

GENERAL CUSTER WAS FULLY AWARE OF THE TERRIBLE RISK

he was running, and that he deliberately staked his fortunes on the die, and precipitated the engagement in advance of the arrival of General Terry, knowing that if successful he would reap all the glory. A gentleman now here, and who has had a vast deal of experience on the Indian frontier, and who was intimate with General Custer, met that officer not long since in New York, and discussed with him the stratagems and devices invariably made use of by the Indians in conducting their warfare. General Custer then remarked that he could never be induced by the Indians to follow them into the foot hills or through the "hog backs," which to them was a most favorite game, and said that they must fight him out on the open plains. No one knew better than Custer the peculiar tactics of the Indians, and the theory given above is the only one that seems reasonable to a good many. It was in this way that

THE TROOPS WERE ENTRAPPED

at Fort Phil. Kearney, on the head of Powder river. A small band of Indians approached the fort and induced the troops to follow them into the "hog backs," when a thousand Indians opened fire upon them. The work of extermination lasted but a few minutes, and nothing was left of the entire command to tell the tale but a dog. The same fate befell a party under the command of James Bridger, twenty-five years ago, near the head of the Yellowstone. His party was decoyed into a ravine by Indians pretending friendship, and they had no sooner got within the walls of the canon than concealed Indians began a rapid fire upon them, killing most of the party. Instances of this peculiar way of trapping parties in such places are sufficiently numerous to have been a perpetual warning. Sitting Bull and his Indians are in a region abounding in game, fish and grass; their knowledge of the country is perfect, and their ponies can climb through the mountains like mountain sheep.

THE GOVERNMENT HAS NO ORDINARY TASK

before it to conquer these wild people, and some other means must be employed to do it than merely our military. The field is several hundred miles from any point where supplies can be obtained, and in a section which cannot sustain an army. The experienced frontiersmen say that it will be impossible for the cavalry to subdue the savages. The cavalry are mounted on heavy, strong horses, which require grain for food, and where that cannot be obtained the horses give out. When an engagement is brought on, the cavalry are always at a disadvantage if they cannot dismount, as their horses are so terrified by the wild cries of the Indians that it requires all their time and strength to manage them. It is urged that the Government call into its service

THE HARDY MOUNTAINEERS

of the Territories, who are mounted on ponies just as the Indians, and are equally expert in stratagem and ambuscade. The Western delegates say if this is done, it will not cost a tithe as much, and the war will sooner be ended.

GENERAL TERRY'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

CHICAGO, July 8.—The following is General Terry's official report of General Custer's engagement with the Indians, received at the headquarters of General Sheridan to day:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF }
DAKOTA, CAMP ON LITTLE BIG }
HORN RIVER, June 27, 1876. }

To the Assistant Adjutant General of the Military Division of the Missouri at Chicago, Illinois:

It is my painful duty to report that day before yesterday, the 25th inst., a great disaster overtook General Custer and the troops under his command. At twelve o'clock on the 22d he started, with his whole regiment and a strong detachment of scouts and guards, from the mouth of the Rosebud. Proceeding up that river about twenty miles he struck a very heavy Indian trail, which had previously been discovered, and pursuing it, found that it led, as was supposed, to the Little Big Horn river. Here he found a village of almost un- with that portion of his force which was immediately at hand. Major Reno, with three companies, A, G, and M, of the regiment was sent into the valley of the stream at the point where the trail struck it. General Custer, with five companies, C, E, F, I, and L, attempted to enter it about three miles lower down. Reno forded the river, charged down its left bank, and dismounted and fought on foot, until finally completely overwhelmed by numbers he was compelled to mount, recross the river and seek refuge on the high bluffs which overlook its right bank. Just as he recrossed Captain Benteen, who with three companies, D, H, and K, was some two miles to the left of Reno when the action commenced, but who had been ordered by General Custer to return, came to the river, and rightly concluding that it would be useless for his force to attempt to renew the fight in the valley, he joined Reno on the bluffs. Captain McDougall with Company B was at first at some distance in the rear with a train of pack-mules. He also came to Reno soon. This united force was nearly surrounded by Indians, many of whom, armed with rifles, occupied positions which commanded the ground held by the cavalry, ground from which there was no escape. Rifle-pits were dug and the fight was maintained, with heavy loss, from about 2:30 o'clock of the 25th till 6 o'clock of the 26th, when the Indians withdrew from the valley, taking with them their village.

Of the movements of General Custer and the five companies under his immediate command scarcely anything is known from those who witnessed them, for no soldier or officer who accompanied him has yet been found alive. His trail from the point where Reno crossed the stream passes along and in the rear of the crest of the bluffs on the right bank for nearly or quite three miles, then it comes down to the bank of the river, but at once diverges from it as if he had unsuccessfully attempted to cross; then turns upon itself, almost completes a circle and closes. It is marked by the remains of his officers and men, the bodies of his horses, some of them dropped along the path, others heaped where halts appear to have been made. There is abundant evidence that a gallant resistance was offered by the troops, but they were beset on all sides by overpowering numbers.

The officers known to be killed are: General Custer; Captains Keogh, Yates and Custer; Lieutenants Cooke, Smith, McIntosh, Calhoun, Porter, Hodgson, Sturgis and Reilly of the cavalry; Lieutenant Crittenden, of the Twentieth Infantry, and Acting Assistant Surgeon De Wolf. Lieutenant Harrington, of the cavalry, and Assistant Surgeon Lord are missing. Captain Benteen and Lieutenant Varnum, of the cavalry, are slightly wounded. Mr. Boston Custer, a brother, and Mr. Reed, a nephew of General Custer, were with him, and were killed. No other officers than these I have named are among the killed, wounded and missing. It is impossible yet to obtain a reliable list of the enlisted men who were killed and wounded; but the number of killed, including officers, must reach 250. The number of wounded is fifty-one. At the mouth of the Rosebud I informed General Custer that I should take the supply steamer Far West up the Yellowstone to ferry General Gibbon's column over the river; that I should personally accompany that column, and that I would in all probability reach the mouth of the Little Big Horn on the 26th inst. The steamer reached General Gibbon's troops, near the mouth of the Big Horn, early in the morning of the 24th, and at four o'clock in the afternoon all his men and animals were across the Yellowstone. At five o'clock the column, consisting of five companies of the Seventh Infantry, four companies of the Second Cavalry, and a battery of Gatling guns, marched out to and across Tullock's creek, starting soon after five o'clock in the morning of the 25th. The infantry made a march of twenty-two miles over the most difficult country which I have ever seen, in order that scouts might be sent into the valley of the Little Big Horn. The cavalry, with the battery, was then pushed on thirteen or fourteen miles further, reaching camp at midnight. The scouts were sent out at 4:30 on the morning of the 26th. The scouts discovered the Indians, who were at first supposed to be Sioux, but when overtaken they proved to be Crows, who had been with General Custer. They brought the first intelligence of the battle. Their story was not credited. It was supposed that some fighting, perhaps severe fighting, had taken place, but it was not believed that disaster could have overtaken so large a force as twelve companies of cavalry. The infantry, which had broken camp very early, soon came up, and the whole column entered and moved up the Valley of the Little Big Horn. During the afternoon efforts were made to send scouts through to General Custer's position, and to obtain information of the condition of affairs; but those who were sent out were driven back by parties of Indians, who, in increasing numbers, were seen hovering in General Gibbon's front.

At 8:40 o'clock in the evening the infantry had marched between twenty-nine and thirty miles. The men were very weary and daylight was fading. The column was therefore halted for the night, at a point about eleven miles in a straight line above the stream. This morning the movement was resumed, and after a march of nine miles, Major Reno's entrenched position was reached. The withdrawal of the Indians from around Reno's command and from the valley was undoubtedly caused by the appearance of General Gibbon's troops.

Major Reno and Captain Benteen, both of whom are officers of great experience, accustomed to see large masses of mounted men, estimate the number of Indians engaged at not less than 2,500. Other officers think that the number was greater than this. The village in the valley was about three miles in length and about a mile in width. Besides the lodges proper, a great number of temporary brushwood shelters were found in it, indicating that many men beside its proper inhabitants had gathered together there. Major Reno is very confident that there were a number of white men fighting with the Indians. It is believed that the loss of the Indians was large. I have yet received no official reports in regard to the battle, but what is here stated is gathered from the officers who were on the ground then, and from those who have been over it since.

ALFRED H. TERRY,
Brigadier General.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

NEW YORK, July 8.—A Bismarck, Dakota, dispatch gives the following as the official list of killed and wounded of United States troops in their late attack on the Sioux:

KILLED.

Field, staff and non-commissioned staff—G. A. Custer, Brevet Major General; W. W. Cook, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel; Dr. Lord, Assistant Surgeon; J. M. DeWolf, Acting Assistant Surgeon; W. H. Sharrow, Sergeant Major; Henry Voss, Chief Trumpeter.

Company A—Corporals Dolan and King; privates Armstrong, Drenan, Moody, Rawlins, McDonald, Sullivan and Switzer.

Company B—Lieutenant Hodgson; privates Dowan and Mass.

Company C—Colonel E. W. Custer; Lieutenant H. M. Harrington; First Sergeant Bates; Sergeant Farley; Corporals French, Foley and Ryan; privates Allen, Crindle, King, Birckrall, Egmont, Engle, Brightfield, Fohald, Griffin, Harnitt, Hattisdall, Kings, Southerns, Mayer, Phillips, Russell, Rex, Ranter, Short, Shea, Rhodes, Stuart, St. John, Thodrid, Stanellan, Warren, Wyndham and Wright.

Company D—Charles Vincent, farrier; privates Patrick Golden and Edward Housen.

Company E—Captain A. E. Smith; Lieutenant Sturges; Sergeants Hahmeyer Egden and James; Corporal Hogan; privates Miller, Tweed, Veller, Cashar, Keefer, Andrews, Crisfield, Harrington, Hengge, Kavanaugh, Labaring, Mahoney, Smychdt, Lemon, Lemanson, Riebold, O'Connell, Rutter, Warren, Harrison, Gilbert, Lieler, Wash. Andrews, Assedly, Burk, Cheever, McCarthy, Dogan, Maxwell, Scott, Babcock, Perkins, Tarbox, Dye, Tessier, Galvin, Mitchell, Hamilton, Snow and Hughes.

Company K—First Sergeant Winny; Sergeant Hughes; Coporal Callahan; Trumpeter Heimer; private Ed. St. Clair.

Company I—Colonel McKeogh; Lieutenant J. E. Porter; First Sergeant Varden; Sergeant Bustard; Corporals Wilde, Morris and Staples; Interpreters McGrace, J Pardano; blacksmith H. Bailey; privates Brondehurst, Barry, Connor, Dowling, Mason, Blarm and Moir; Trumpeters McElroy and Money; privates Baker, Boyle, Bath, Connor, Daring, Dairs, Farrell, Hilley, Haber, Hime; first, Henderson; second, Henderson, O'Conner, Roads, Ruse, Smith first; Smith, second; Smith, third; Stellar, Stafford, Schoale, Smallwood, Fair, Vanzant, Walker, Bragin and Knight.

Company F—Colonel G. W. Yates; Lieutenant Bully, First Sergeant Kenney, Sergeants Mersey, Vickary and Wilkinson; Corporals Calanan and Freeman; farrers Erady and Brandson; blacksmith Fanning; privates Atchison, Brown, first; Brown, second; Bruce, Brady, Burns, Samuel Cotter, Carney, Danan, Donnely, Gardner, Hammond, Kline, Kyrantes, Human, Loose, Milton, Matison, Monroe, Redden, Ametting, Sycfoz, Sanders, Warren, May, Levick, Kelley, Driscall, Gillitt, Grass, Holcomb, Hoen, Hittismer, Fred. Lehman, Henry Lehman, Lloyd Macherg, Mitchell, Loshally, O'Brien, Parker, Potter, Post, Quinn, Reed, Rossburg, Symons, Troy, Vanbrader and Whalley.

Company G—Captain Donald McIntosh; Sergeants Batgirl and Considine; Corporals Martin, Hagman and Wells; Henry Dodge, trumpeter; Cransford, saddler; privates Rogers, Monroe, McGinnis, Selattey, Stefferman and Papp.

Company H—Corporal Lee; privates James and Meaders.

Company M—Seregeant O'Harris; Corporals Scaltie and Sturges; privates Gardner, Klatsbursher, French, Myers, Smith, Lemers, Tanner, Tinley and Vaight.

Twentieth Infantry—Lieutenant John B. Crittenden.

Civilians—Boston Custer, Arthur Reed, Mark Kellogg Charles Reynold, Frank C. Mann.

Indian scouts—Bloody Knife, Bobtailed

Commissioned officers, 14; Acting Assistant Surgeon, 1; enlisted men, 237; civilians, 5; Indian scouts, 2.

THE WOUNDED.

The following is a full list of the privates wounded:

Davis Curry, Company I, Seventh Cavalry, right hip; Patrick McDonnell, Company B, left leg; Sergeants Kohr, face, and H. Buck; privates Michael C. Madden, Company K, right leg, and Wm. George, left side, died July 3, at 3 A. M.; First Sergeant Wm. Heyne, Company A, left knee; privates John McVay, Company I, hip; Patrick Corcoran, Company K, right shoulder; Max Wicke, Company K, left foot; Alfred Wheeler, Company C, right elbow; Peter Thompson, right hand; Jacob Deal, Company A, face; J. H. Meyer, Company M, back; Roman Butler, Company M, right shoulder; Daniel Ninel, Company M, left thigh; James Mulle, Company H, right thigh, and Elijah Strande, Company A, right leg; Sergeant Polk, Company M, right hip; private Jas. C. Kinnett, Company C, body; died July 5, at 3 o'clock; Francis W. Reeves, Company A, left hand and body; Jas. Wilbur, Company M, left leg, and Jasper Marshall, left foot; Sergeant James T. Riley, Company E, back and left leg; privates John T. Phillips, Company H, face and both hands; Samuel Severn, Company H, both thighs, and Frank Breen, Company M, face and left arm; Corporal Alexander B. Bishah, Company H, right arm; Privates V. E. Harris, Company M, left breast; Charles H. Bishah, Company H, right arm, and Frederick H. Olmstead, Company A, left wrist; Sergeant Charles White, Company A, right arm; privates Thomas P. Varney, Company M, right ear; Charles Campbell, Company G, right shoulder; John Cooper, Company A, right elbow; John McGuin, Company C, right arm; Henry Black, Company H, right hand, and Daniel McWilliams, Company H, right leg; an Indian scout, names unknown, left off at Berthold; Sergeant M. Riley, Company I, Seventeenth Infantry, left at Buford, constipation; private David Atchison, Company C, Seventh Cavalry, left July 4th at Buford, constipation.

DISPATCHES FROM GENERAL SHERIDAN.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The following dispatch was received here this morning:

PHILADELPHIA, July 8, 1876.

General W. T. Sherman, Washington, D. C.:

Your dispatch received. I think it premature to think of asking for volunteer cavalry with the attendant expense. If the six companies of the Twenty-second Infantry are given to Terry he will have about 2,000 men. Crook in a few days will have 1,500 men, and I send him Merritt's eight companies of the Fifth Cavalry, 400 strong, which will make him over 2,000 strong. We are all right. Give us a little time. I deeply deplore the loss of Custer and his officers and men. I fear it was an unnecessary sacrifice due to misapprehension and a superabundance of courage, the latter extraordinarily developed in Custer. I will keep in constant communication with you, and if I should see the slightest necessity for additional mounted men, which unfortunately cannot be furnished from my meager command, I will not hesitate to ask for them; and if Congress will give the $200,000 which I have asked for the past two years for the establishment of the posts at Tongue river and the mouth of the Big Horn, it will be in the interest of economy and will settle the Sioux question.

It should be remembered that the loss of Custer and the men with him must have been attended by at least a corresponding loss on the part of the Indians.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Lieutenant General.

Another dispatch from General Sheridan to General Sherman states that he has notified General Terry that six companies of the Fifth Infantry under General Miles will immediately join him, and also that he has requested General Sherman to send from the Lake stations six companies of the Twenty-second Infantry to join him. General Sheridan further says: "I have also notified General Crook of this fact, and that if he required any additional force to the five companies already sent him, I can order the eight companies of infantry under General Merritt to join him. There is nothing to be regretted but poor Custer's death and the officers and men with him. The column was sufficiently strong to have handled the Indians, if Custer had waited for the junction. There is no cause for uneasiness, and we will soon give the Indians another turn. I will be in Chicago by the first train." General Sheridan does not think the Indians can number more than twenty-five hundred or three thousand men, and must be greatly embarrassed by their wounded.

GENERAL CROOK'S WHEREABOUTS.

OMAHA, July 8.—Captain McKerson, the Aid de Camp of General Crook's staff, who went out with the expedition, returned to Omaha yesterday. He left General Crook on one of the small forks of the Tongue river, at the base of the Big Horn Mountains, 186 miles from Fort Fetterman and about 262 miles from the railroad. The command was awaiting the arrival of supplies and reinforcements. The latter, consisting of five companies, left Fort Fetterman on July 4th, and expected to reach General Crook about the 12th. He will also be joined about Monday by 150 Snake Indians. These, with the troops, will increase the number of men in the expedition to about 1,400. Captain McKerson does not apprehend any danger to the expedition, neither does General Crook. Captain McKerson does not look upon the attack of a few weeks ago as a defeat, and is confident Crook can and will whip the Sioux as soon as reinforcements arrive. General Crook's location is not more than 150 miles from the scene of the Custer massacre.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The Secretary of War to-day addressed the following letter to the President:

WAR DEPARTMENT, }
WASHINGTON, July 8, 1876. }

To the President:

To enable you to answer the inclosed resolution of the Senate of July 7, I have the honor to submit the following brief statement of facts as exhibited by the records of this department: The Sioux, or Dakota Nation of Indians, embracing various tribes, Yanktons, Yanktonais, Brules, Ogallallas, Minneconjous, Sous-Arcs, Two Kettles, &c., have long been known as the most brave and warlike savages of this continent. They have for centuries been pushed westward by the advancing tide of civilization, till in 1868 an arrangement or treaty was made with them by a special commission named by Congress, whereby for certain payment or stipulation they agreed to surrender their claims to all of that vast region which lies west of the Missouri river and north of the Platte, to live at peace with their neighbors, to restrict themselves to a territory bounded east by the Missouri river, south by Nebraska, west by the one hundred and fourth meridian, and north by the forty-sixth parallel of latitude, a territory as large as the State of Michigan. The terms of this treaty have been liberally performed on the part of the United States, and have also been complied with by the great mass of the Sioux Indians. Some of these Indians, however, have never recognized the binding force of this treaty, but have always treated it with contempt, have continued to rove at pleasure, attacking scattered settlements in Nebraska, Wyoming, Montana and Dakota, stealing horses and cattle and murdering peaceful inhabitants and travelers.

On the 9th of November, 1875, United States Indian Inspector E. C. Watkins made an elaborate report to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in which he uses this language: "I have the honor to address you in relation to the attitude and condition of certain wild and hostile bands of Sioux Indians in Dakota and Montana that came under my observation during my recent tour through their country, and what I think should be the policy of the Government toward them. I refer to Sitting Bull's band and other bands of the Sioux Nation under chiefs or head men of less note, but no less untamable and hostile. These Indians occupy the center, so to speak, and roam over Western Dakota and Eastern Montana, including the rich valleys of the Yellowstone and Powder rivers, and make war on the Mandans, Gros Ventres, Arickaves, Assiniboines, Blackfeet, Piegans, Crows and other friendly tribes on the circumference. From their central position they strike to the east, north and west, steal horses, and plunder from all the surrounding tribes as well as frontier settlers and luckless white hunters or emigrants who are not in sufficient force to resist them."

After describing at great length their character and supposed number, given at a few hundred, he says: "The true policy, in my judgment, is to send troops against them in winter, the sooner the better, and whip them into subjection. They richly merit punishment for their incessant warfare, and their numerous murders of white settlers and their families, or white men whenever found unarmed."

The force estimated as necessary to whip them was 1,000 men. This communication was submitted by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Hon. Edward P. Smith, to Hon. Secretary of the Interior, Z. Chandler, who in turn submitted it to the Secretary of War, General Belknap, for his consideration and action. In a subsequent communication of the Secretary of the Interior, of December 3, 1875, to the Secretary of War occurs this language: "I have the honor to inform you that I have this day directed the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to notify said Indian [Sitting Bull and others outside their reservation] that they must remove to the reservation before the 31st day of January, 1876; that if they neglected or refused to move, that they will be reported to the War Department as hostile Indians, and that a military force will be sent to compel them to obey the order of the Indian officer."

On the 1st day of February the Secretary of the Interior further notified the Secretary of War, the time given him [Sitting Bull] in which to return to an agency having expired, and advices received at the Indian office being to the effect that Sitting Bull still refuses to comply with the Department for such action on the part of the army as you may deem proper under the circumstances. During all the stages of this correspondence the General of the Army and his subordinate commanders were duly notified and were making preparations for striking a blow at these hostile savages, an enterprise of almost unsurmountable difficulty in a country when in winter the thermometer often falls to forty degrees below zero, and when it is impossible to procure food for man or beast. An expedition was fitted out under the personal command of Brigadier General George Crook, an officer of great merit and experience, which in March last marched from Forts Fetterman and Laramie to Powder River and Yellowstone Valleys, and struck and destroyed the village of Crazy Horse, one of the hostile bands referred to by Indian Inspector Watkins; but the weather was found so bitter cold, and other difficulties so great arose that General Crook returned to Fort Laramie, in a measure unsuccessful, so far as his main purpose was concerned.

These Indians occupy parts of the Departments of Dakota and Platte, commanded by Generals Terry and Crook respectively, but the whole is immediately commanded by Lieutenant General Sheridan, who has given this matter his special attention. Preparations were then made on a larger scale, and the columns were put in motion as early in May as possible from Fort Abe Lincoln, on the Missouri river, under General Terry; from Fort Ellis, in Montana, under General Gibbon, and from Fort Fetterman under General Crook. These columns were as strong as could be maintained in that inhospitable region, or that could be spared from other pressing necessities, and these operations are not yet concluded, nor is a more detailed report deemed necessary to explain the subject matter of this inquiry. The present military operations are not against the Sioux nation at all, but against certain hostile parts of it which defy the Government, and are undertaken at the special request of the bureau of the Government charged with their supervision, and wholly to make the civilization of the remainder possible. No part of these operations are on or near the Sioux reservation. The accidental discovery of gold on the western border of the Sioux reservation and the intrusion of our people thereon have not caused this war, and have only complicated it by the uncertainty of numbers to be encountered. The young warriors love war, and frequently escape their agents to go to the hunt or warpath, their only idea of the object of life. The object of these military expeditions was in the interest of the peaceful parts of the Sioux Nation, supposed to embrace at least nine-tenths of the whole, and not one of these peaceful treaty Indians has been molested by the military authorities. The recent reports touching the disaster which befel a part of the Seventh Regular Cavalry, led by General Custer in person, are believed to be true. For some reason, as yet unexplained, General Custer, who commanded the Seventh Cavalry, and had been detached by his commander, General Terry, at the mouth of the Rosebud, to make a wide detour up the Rosebud, a tributary to the Yellowstone, across to Little Horn, and down it to the mouth of the Big Horn, the place agreed on for meeting, attacked, *en route*, a large Indian village, with only a part of his force, having himself detached the rest, with a view to intercept the expected retreat of the Indians, and experienced an utter annihilation of his immediate command. The forces of Generals Terry and Gibbon reached the field of battle the next day, rescued fifty-two wounded men and buried two hundred and sixty-one dead, including Lieut. Colonel George A. Custer, Captains Custer, Keogh and Yates, and Lieutenants Cook, Smith, McIntosh, Calhoun, Hodgson, Reilly, Porter and Sturgish, all of the Seventh Cavalry, and Lieutenant Crittenden, of the Twentieth Infantry. Lieutenant Harrington, Assistant Surgeon Lord and Acting Assistant Surgeon De Wolf are missing. The wounded were carried back to the mouth of the Big Horn in the Yellowstone, which is navigable, and where there were two steamboats, one of which was sent down the river to Fort Abe Lincoln with the wounded, and to communicate the sad facts. General Terry is, therefore, at the mouth of the Big Horn, refitting, and will promptly receive reinforcements and supplies, and resume his operations immediately.

In the meantime, General Crook had also advanced from Fort Fetterman, and on the 17th of June, eight days before General Custer's attack, had encountered this same force of warriors on the head of the Rosebud, with whom he fought several hours, driving the Indians from the field, losing nine men killed, one officer and twenty men wounded. General Crook reports his camp as on Tongue river, Wyoming. Reinforcements and supplies are also *en route* to him, and every possible means has been adopted to accomplish a concert of action between these two forces, which are necessarily separated, and are only able to communicate by immense distances around by their rear. The task committed to the military authorities is one of unusual difficulty, has been anticipated for years, and must be met and accomplished. It can no longer be delayed, and everything will be done by the department to insure success which is necessary to give even an assurance of comparative safety to the important but scattered interests which have grown up in the remote and almost inaccessible portion of our national domain. It is again earnestly recommended that the appropriation asked for repeatedly by General Sheridan of $200,000 be made to build two posts on the Yellowstone at or near the mouth of the Big Horn and Tongue rivers. Inclosed herewith please find copies of General Terry's report, just received by telegraph, since the preparation of this letter. Your obedient servant,

J. D. CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

GENERAL SHERMAN ON THE SITUATION.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—General Sherman says to night there is no further information from the Indian country than has already been given in the public press. He thinks the labor of subduing the Sioux is not so formidable as is generally supposed, and says the Indians will now probably break up into small bands, which can be pursued and beaten in detail. There has been some purpose formed regarding the campaign which is not disclosed, at least in details. Recruiting will go on actively to keep the army up to the maximum, and reinforcements will be sent to Generals Terry and Crook as rapidly as possible. It will of necessity be several weeks before a new movement can be begun, and it may be late in the fall before another battle will be fought.

TROOPS FOR TERRY.

DETROIT, July 8.—The Twenty second Regiment United States Infantry, stationed at Fort Wayne, this city, have received orders to join General Terry at Fort Abraham Lincoln. A special train is waiting to transport them.

* * *

THE DEATH-DEALING FLOOD.

Further Sad Particulars of the Iowa Disaster—Thirty-three Bodies of Rockdale Victims Recovered—Fifteen Lives Lost in Warren and Madison Counties—Great Damage to Railroads, Crops and Live Stock.

CHICAGO, July 6.—Later dispatches from Dubuque, Iowa, give the following list of those who were lost in the storm at Rockdale, Iowa: Joseph Becker, Ellen, his wife, and two children; James Tearce, Emma, his wife, and two children; Peter Becker and five children; also his housekeeper and her two children; Mrs. Carey and two children; John Klassen, wife and five children; Peter Knapp, wife and four children; Mrs. Kingsley, Thomas Blenkiron, Oliver Blenkiron, William Bradbury and Richard Burke—thirty-eight in all. Altogether the scene was one to touch a heart of stone. Thousands of people have visited the scene during the day, and people are going and coming constantly. The neighbors, with kindly alacrity, opened their doors to such of the afflicted as remained, and offered every comfort in their power. The bodies of the dead were washed by kind hands, and many of them taken into the dwellings near by. The members of the Board of Supervisors were early on the ground, working like Trojans to recover the dead and give care to the living. Coroner Coakley had impanneled a jury and was about beginning the inquest as the reporter left.

Later.—Thirty-one bodies of the drowned have been recovered. Further search will be continued until all are found. William Walters, William Coates and the Board of County Supervisors have labored with untiring industry to aid the sufferers and to recover the dead.

CHICAGO, July 6.—The *Journal's* Des Moines special says: Latest reports show that the storm on Tuesday night extended over most of Central Iowa, and was terrific in its effects. In Warren and Madison counties fifteen persons were killed, and great damage was done to live stock and the crops. Considerable damage was done to property at Pella. The railroad tracks are all right.

DUBUQUE, IOWA, July 6.—The latest advices from the scene of the Rockdale disaster say that with the coming of daylight a large force of men renewed the search for missing bodies. Up to this time but one more has been found, that of a girl, Minnie Bauer. The finding of this body confirms the fears of yesterday that more were missing than reported, and the number of lost is forty-one, of which only thirty-three have been recovered.

Funeral services are being held on the banks of the stream for such of the dead as have surviving friends, but the greater number who have been swept out of existence will have to be buried by the county. It is thought that some of the missing bodies have been swept into the Mississippi, and will never be recovered.

The telegraph company are hard at work restoring communication. The Central fore trains are in running order. Such a devastation never before visited this country. The damage in the city of Dubuque will not be repaired for many months. It is impossible to estimate the loss.

BURLINGTON, July 6.—By letters to the *Gazette*, information is received that the storm was not confined to this locality. It parted east of Ottumwa into three, one branch going up Des Moines river, destroying houses and fences. At Franklin Mills, Lee county, the woolen mill is destroyed. No news of any deaths. At Danville, west of Burlington, the rain came down in a deluge, falling in a solid sheet of water. It was but a few moments until the whole country was one vast lake. The sufferers we may note are H. S. Sawtelle, house and barn destroyed, loss $2,500; S. M. Sawtelle, house destroyed, loss $500; N. R. Lewis, barn destroyed, loss $2,500; J. Slater's house and barn destroyed, loss $2,500; R. B. Foster's barn destroyed, loss $1,500; John Frederick's house destroyed, loss $500; Ephriam Porter's house destroyed, loss $1,500; Still & Turner's cheese factory destroyed, loss $2,500. Buildings with roofs wholly or partially torn off, chimneys blown off, and otherwise damaged, will make a total in excess of $15,000 on buildings alone. Nearly all the barns contained more or less grain. This loss can hardly be determined. The fences everywhere are a complete wreck. Many orchards are torn to pieces and completely ruined. The crops have suffered terribly, especially small grain, being in some instances beaten into the ground. The general loss in that township alone is variously estimated at from $40,000 to $50,000. North of Burlington a strong wind storm prevailed, which destroyed thousands of acres of grain, and tore up orchards, leveling fences and barns to the ground, but up to this hour no more deaths are reported.

ST. LOUIS, July 6.—A special to the *Republican* says the damage in Adair county to crops and farms by the storms of July 3d and 4th is $200,000. The injury in other counties by the rain and wind is also very great. In some places the bottoms were submerged by the overflowed streams, and the crops totally destroyed.

DES MOINES, July 6.—Later advices show that some twenty-five persons were killed in Warren county alone; that six or eight were killed in Madison county; that probably 150 houses were completely destroyed and as many more badly injured, and that the destruction of crops, fences and animals was immense. The names of the killed and wounded cannot be obtained to-day. They were mostly the wives and children of farmers. Some reports place the number killed in Warren county alone as high as forty. Howe's circus is water-bound at Indianola, and the train on the Des Moines and Indianola road which left here last night is water-bound between North and Middle rivers.

CHICAGO, July 7.—A Des Moines, Iowa, special gives further details of the tornado in Central Iowa on Tuesday night. It appears that the actual facts are much worse than at first reported. Mrs. J. P. Morton and child were both killed; Charles Flagler badly injured; E. S. Bramble, Mr. and Mrs. Greaves, Mrs. DeLay and son, all injured badly; Samuel Pulse and wife badly injured; Mrs. Elderly killed; Snow Moody seriously injured. Many families are left without clothing, and the scene is heartrending. Reports from other parts of Warren county show that the storm was general and disastrous. About fifty houses were blown away and the inmates killed or badly hurt. From Madison county the reports are equally disastrous. Reports from Norwalk state that the house of Mr. Gideon was swept away, and his wife and three sons drowned. Between Winterset and Norwalk eleven persons were killed, seven drowned and four struck by lightning. The devastation is terrible, and cannot be known until communication is reestablished.

* * *

Castle Garden, New York, Burned.

NEW YORK, July 9.—The famous old circular building on the Battery, known as Castle Garden, was completely destroyed by fire this evening. Nothing but a mass of charred ruins remain of the old structure within whose walls many of the greatest singers of the world and persons prominent and famous in the histrionic art have delighted fashionable audiences in years gone by. Of later years it has been a resting place for thousands of hopeful emigrants. At 5:25 P. M. some emigrants who were in the building observed smoke issuing from the balcony on the second tier. They gave the alarm, and it was found fire was raging between the flooring and ceiling of the tier underneath. The most strenuous efforts were made to subue the fire, but without avail, owing to the dry nature of the substances encountered. Two hundred German emigrants were in the building, and among these the greatest excitement prevailed in saving their effects and escaping from the burning building. Battery Park was crowded with spectators, whom it required the united efforts of a strong force of police to keep in order and without the fire line. About an hour after the fire began the roof fell in, and shortly after the flames were extinguished, and the walls are all that remain. The fire is supposed to have originated by sparks from the pipe of a smoker. The loss is estimated $50,000; covered by insurance. The property was owned by the city.

THE PRESIDENCY.

Governor Hayes Accepts the Nomination.

A Plain, Straightforward Letter.

He Favors Civil Service Reform.

Believes in the One Term Principle.

Resumption the Only Road Out of Our Troubles.

Public Schools Must be Preserved from Sectarian Control.

His Views as to the Pacification of the South.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, July 9.—Following is the letter of Governor Hayes, accepting the Republican nomination for the Presidency:

COLUMBUS, OHIO, July 8, 1876.

Hon. Edward McPherson, Hon. Wm. A. Howard, Hon. Joseph H. Rainey and others, Committee of the Republican National Convention:

GENTLEMEN—In reply to your official communication of June 17th, by which I have been informed of my nomination for the office of President of the United States by the Republican National Convention at Cincinnati,

I ACCEPT THE NOMINATION WITH GRATITUDE,

hoping that under Providence I shall be able, if elected, to execute the duties of the high office as a trust for the benefit of all the people.

I do not deem it necessary to enter upon any extended examination of the declaration of principles made by the convention. The resolutions are in accord with my views, and I heartily concur in the principles they announce. In several of the resolutions, however, questions are considered which are of such importance that I deem it proper to briefly express my convictions in regard to them.

HONESTY, CAPACITY AND FIDELITY.

The fifth resolution adopted by the convention is of paramount interest. More than forty years ago a system of making appointments to office grew up, based upon the maxim "To the victors belong the spoils." The old rule, the true rule, that honesty, capacity and fidelity constitute the only real qualifications for office, and that there is no other claim, gave place to the idea that party services were to be chiefly considered. All parties, in practice, have adopted this system. It has been essentially modified since its introduction. It has not, however, been improved. At first the President, either directly or through the heads of the departments, made all the appointments. But gradually the appointing power, in many cases, passed into the control of members of Congress. The offices in these cases have become not merely rewards for party services, but rewards for services to party leaders. This system destroys the independence of the separate departments of the Government. It tends directly to extravagance and official incapacity. It is a temptation to dishonesty. It hinders and impairs that careful supervision and strict accountability, by which alone faithful and efficient public service can be secured. It obstructs the prompt removal and sure punishment of the unworthy. In every way it degrades the civil service and the character of the Government. It is felt, I am confident, by a large majority of the members of Congress, to be an intolerable burden, and an unwarrantable hindrance to the proper be thorough, radical and complete. We should return to the principles and practice of the founders of the Government, supplying by legislation, when needed, that which was formerly established custom. They neither expected nor desired from the public officer any partisan service. They meant that public officers should owe their whole service to the Government and to the people. They meant that the officer should be secure in his tenure as long as his personal character remained untarnished and the performance of his duties satisfactory. If elected, I shall conduct the administration of the Government upon these principles, and all constitutional powers vested in the Executive will be employed to establish this reform.

IN FAVOR OF ONLY ONE TERM.

The declaration of principles by the Cincinnati Convention makes no announcement in favor of a single Presidential term. I do not assume to add to that declaration; but believing that the restoration of the civil service to the system established by Washington and followed by the early Presidents can be best accomplished by an Executive who is under no temptation to use the patronage of his office to promote his own re-election, I desire to perform what I regard as a duty, in stating now my inflexible purpose, if elected, not to be a candidate for election to a second term.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM.

The resolution with respect to the public school system is one which should receive the hearty support of the American people. Agitation upon this subject is to be apprehended until, by constitutional amendment, the schools are placed beyond all danger of sectarian control or interference. The Republican party is pledged to secure such an amendment.

PACIFICATION OF THE COUNTRY.

The resolution of the convention on the subject of the permanent pacification of the country, and the complete protection of all its citizens in the free enjoyment of all their constitutional rights, is timely and of great importance. The condition of the Southern States attracts the attention and commands the sympathy of the people of the whole Union. In their progressive recovery from the effects of the war, their first necessity is an intelligent and honest administration of the Government, which will protect all classes of citizens in their political and private rights. What the South most needs is peace, and peace depends upon the supremacy of the law. There can be no enduring peace, if the constitutional rights of any portion of the people are habitually disregarded. A division of political parties, resting merely upon distinctions of race, or upon sectional lines, is always unfortunate, and may be disastrous. The welfare of the South, alike with that of every other part of the country, depends upon the attractions it can offer to labor, to immigration and capital. But laborers will not go, and capital will not be ventured, where the Constitution and the laws are set at defiance and distraction, apprehension and alarm take the place of peace-loving and law-abiding social life. All parts of the Constitution are sacred and must be sacredly observed; the parts that are new no less than the parts that are old. The moral and material prosperity of the Southern States can be most effectually advanced by a hearty and generous recognition of the rights of all, by all—a recognition without reserve or exception. With such a recognition fully accorded, it will be practicable to promote, by the influence of all legitimate agencies of the General Government, the efforts of the people of these States to obtain for themselves the blessings of honest and capable local government. If elected, I shall consider it not only my duty, but it will be my ardent desire, to labor for the attainment of this end.

Let me assure my countrymen of the Southern States that if I shall be charged with the duty of organizing an administration, it will be one which will regard and cherish their truest interests; the interests of the white, and of the colored people both, and equally, and which will put forth its best efforts in behalf of a civil policy, which will wipe out forever the distinction between North and South in our common country.

THE SUMMING UP.

With a civil service organized upon a system which will secure purity, experience, efficiency and economy, a strict regard for the public welfare, solely, in appointments, and the speedy thorough and unsparing prosecution and punishment of all public officers who betray official trusts, with a sound currency, with education unsectarian and free to all, with simplicity and frugality in public and private affairs, and with a fraternal spirit of harmony pervading the people of all sections and classes, we may reasonably hope that the second century of our existence as a nation will, by the blessing of God, be pre-eminent as an era of good feeling, and as a period of progress, prosperity and happiness.

Very respectfully, your fellow citizen,
R. B. HAYES.

Foundry in Ironton, O., Destroyed.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, O., July 10, 1876.

Mears, Olhaber & Co's large stove foundry was burned down this evening at half past six. Loss $50,000; insured for $16,000.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 7, 1876.

Pacific Railroad Sinking Fund Bill.

The bill requiring the Pacific Railroads to create a sinking fund for the payment of their indebtedness to the United States passed the House this afternoon by a vote of 159 to 9. The bill, which has been pending for some time, was yesterday made the special order for to-day, but at one time it was feared that it would not come up, as it was antagonized with the private calendar. Mr. Randall accused its opponents of an attempt to defeat it by delay, but the final vote showed that there was no disposition to defeat it. Mr. Hurd, who made a speech in opposition, finally withdrew the substitute he proposed to offer. The principal point in the bill is the fourth section, which, for the purpose of providing the sinking fund, requires that the Union Pacific road, in addition to the five per cent. of net earnings, shall pay annually into the Treasury of the United States, for the period of ten years, commencing January 1, 1877, the sum of $750,000 in two annual installments, and after the expiration of ten years the sum of $1,000,000 annually, until the whole amount of subsidy bonds issued to said road shall have been fully paid. The Central Pacific road is required to pay $568,210 annually for the first ten years, and $760,330 annually thereafter, until the whole amount of bonds issued to that company shall have been paid.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 9, 1876.

Opening the Big Horn Country to Exploration.

A bill reported from the Committee on Indian Affairs opening to exploration the country north of the North Platte and east of the Big Horn Mountain in Wyoming Territory, gave rise to an interesting debate in the House yesterday, in which the present Indian war was pretty thoroughly discussed. The advocates of the transfer of the control of Indian affairs to the War Department of course made the most of it, to show that it was altogether the outgrowth of the peace policy; while the advocates of the latter tried to show that it was the proposition to transfer to the War Department that had driven the young braves from their reservations to join Sitting Bull's wild band. The advocates of the transfer are confident that the fate of Custer and his men will create a sentiment in favor of giving the War Department full control; but up to this time it does not seem to have changed the view of a single peace policy man in Congress.

Another Result of Democratic Economy will probably be the stoppage of the very valuable weather reports printed for distribution to the various country postoffices. This intelligence is of great practical benefit to farmers at this time, yet, on account of the refusal of the House to make the necessary appropriations, the Signal Service Bureau has already been compelled to stop the distribution to nearly a thousand important postoffices, and, as intimated above, the stoppage is not unlikely to be general.

Don Carlos and His Suite arrived here this morning from Richmond, and are stopping at the Arlington Hotel, where they have attracted much attention from the curious.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 8, 1876.

LETTER OF CONGRATULATION FROM THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

The following congratulatory letter from the Emperor of Russia reached this country too late to be presented to the President by the Russian Minister on the 4th inst., and has since been presented:

EMS, June 5, 1876.

MR. PRESIDENT: At a moment when the people of the United States celebrate the centennial period of their national existence I desire to express to you the sentiments with which I take part in this celebration. The people of the United States may contemplate with pride the immense progress which their energy has achieved within the period of a century. I especially rejoice that during this centennial period the friendly relations between our respective countries have never suffered interruption; but, on the contrary, have made themselves manifest by proofs of mutual good-will. I, therefore, cordially congratu- with their prosperity. I embrace this occasion to offer to you, at the same time, the assurance of my sincere esteem, and of my high consideration.

ALEXANDER.

To His Excellency General Grant.

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

The bill introduced by Senator Sherman to-day to provide for the completion of the Washington monument proposes to appropriate $100,000 for continuing its construction on the following conditions: First, that the Washington National Monument Association, before any portion of this amount is expended, shall convey to the United States all its property and casement rights and privileges, whether in possession or in expectancy, the association being hereby authorized by an amendment of its charter to do so, and the United States hereby undertaking to complete the monument. Second, that the work of construction shall be under the direction of the President of the United States, the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department and the Architect of the Capitol, and in accordance with the laws regulating contracts and the construction of public buildings under that department. The bill finally provides that detailed reports of the expenditures and the progress of the work shall be made to Congress. It was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, which has already, by the action of the Senate on the 5th inst., been instructed to report some provision for the same purpose.

DEATH OF MR. PARSONS.

Another member of the House, Mr. Parsons, of Kentucky, a large, healthy, fine-looking man, has died. He had been sick but two or three days with congestion of the brain. The end was hastened by the heat, which has now lasted without material abatement, even for a single day, for nearly three weeks, prostrating rapidly all who are compelled to active labor.

THE HEATED TERM.

Distressing Effects of the Heat in New York, Philadelphia and Elsewhere.

NEW YORK, July 10.—The intense heat of Saturday and Sunday caused some fifty cases of sunstroke, nineteen of which are fatal.

NEW YORK, July 10, 6 P. M.—Up to three P. M. to-day there were thirty six cases of sunstroke, the majority of which proved fatal.

PHILADELPHIA, July 10.—Rain is now falling abundantly, and the intense heat is somewhat abated. During the forenoon and up to the commencement of the rain, the thermometer stood at 102 in the shade. A great number of persons have been prostrated by the heat, and fifteen deaths from sunstroke are reported, besides which there have been several not yet officially reported.

Three wagons are regularly employed in removing to the hospitals those overcome on the streets.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Of the numerous persons prostrated by heat yesterday six have died. The thermometer registered 103 degrees in the shade. The weather continues very hot and oppressive.

DETROIT, July 10.—The intense heat of the past few days was somewhat abated by the refreshing rain this afternoon. Chas. Haws, a tailor, died of sunstroke this afternoon.

LYNCHING IN OHIO.

A Murdering Fiend Given Short Shrift by the Infuriated People of New Richmond.

CINCINNATI, July 8.—The *Commercial's* New Richmond, Ohio, special says a man giving the name of George Williams, and claiming to be from Lexington, Kentucky, called at the house of Mr. Hooper, on Thursday, and engaged his daughter to work for him, saying he lived a few miles above New Richmond. They started for Williams' place together that evening on foot. On Friday Williams returned and engaged another young lady [Miss Abbott], upon the same conditions, and they left the town together. Late in the evening Miss Abbott returned and reported that Williams had ravished her and attempted to kill her, leaving her in the wood insensible. Search was immediately made for Hooper's daughter, but she has not been found. Williams was arrested Friday night and jailed. To-night a crowd of about one thousand entered the jail, overpowered the jailor, took Williams out and hung him to a tree.

CINCINNATI, July 9.—The body of Mrs. Bennett, the daughter of Mr. Hooper, who was ravished and murdered by the man Williams, at New Richmond, was found to-day.

MR. BLAINE AT HOME.

No Improvement in His Condition—A Trip to Europe Recommended.

AUGUSTA, ME., July 6.—Mr. Blaine has now been home eight days. So far there has been no special change in his case. The nervous prostration is still a marked characteristic. He is not able to leave his room, and is almost entirely confined to bed. His physician thinks it will be many weeks before he will resume active work. An European trip is strongly recommended, as soon as his strength is sufficient.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Servo-Turkish War.

THE SERVIANS DEFEATED IN SEVERAL ENGAGEMENTS — THREE THOUSAND KILLED AND WOUNDED IN ONE BATTLE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 8.—The Turkish General Mehemet Ali Pasha has gained an important victory over the Servians near Novi-Bazar. The Servians lost 3,000 in killed and wounded.

Subscriptions are being raised among the Mussulmans for the prosecution of the war. Fifteen hundred Sofis have been enrolled for service.

LONDON, July 8.—The *Post* has a dispatch from Therapia, a village near Constantinople, which says: "General Zach's division of Servians has been severely defeated near Novi-Bazar, and suffered a loss of 1,500 killed and wounded."

A special dispatch to the *Echo* from Belgrade says: "General Zach's division of Servian troops was repulsed at Tchebinatz on the 6th inst., and has moved to Novi-Bazar. General Zach's position is believed to be critical."

PARIS, July 8.—The *Journal des Debats* publishes a telegram dated yesterday from Zimony (Semlin), a town three miles from Belgrade, which says the Servian army of the Drina has been completely beaten by 12,000 Turks at Beljina. Ranco Olimpics, the Servian commander, intrenched himself, having the river at his rear. The Turks have captured two intrenchments and six guns.

BELGRADE, July 8.—Official telegrams admit the Servian loss is 200 killed and many wounded at Beljina.

ANOTHER SERVIAN DEFEAT.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—M. Aristarchi Bey, the Turkish Minister, has received the following dispatch from the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs:

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 7.—A severe engagement took place on the 6th of July near Senitza, in the Sandjak of Yenibuzar, with the Servian forces amounting to 15,000 men. The General of Division, Mehemet Ali Pacha, opposed them with eight battalions of regular troops. The Servians were defeated and pursued by our troops into their entrenchments, leaving on the battlefield 1,500 dead, an equal number of wounded and a large quantity of rifles and ammunition.

TURKS REPULSED AT SAITSCHAR.

BELGRADE, July 8.—The Servians invaded Turkish territory near Bregowatz, on the Bulgarian frontier, yesterday.

The Turks have made another attack on Saitschar, and were repulsed for the fourth time.

BELGRADE DESERTED.

LONDON, July 8.—A special dispatch from Vienna in the second edition of the *Times* says the Second Reserves left Belgrade Friday.

Belgrade is almost deserted; the streets are desolate, and there is nobody at the cafes except the old and decrepit. The Servians seem very confident. Communications from the seat of war are very infrequent. The authorities confidently assert that General Tchernayeff holds the road between Nisch and Sophia.

The fourth Servian division has crossed the river Drina from Schabalz.

The Turks from Belnia attacked it in its flank, but were repulsed, losing eighty killed and 240 wounded. General Zach passed the frontier opposite Tcenitza and fought the Turks five hours, both sides losing heavily. General Zach intends to renew the attack.

Later news from Belgrade admits that General Olimpics lost seven hundred men opposite Beljina.

SERVIANS SHORT OF FUNDS.

LONDON, July 8.—A special dispatch to the *Post* from Berlin says the Servians are suffering from a scarcity of funds for prosecuting the war and have issued a forced paper currency.

SERVIANS EVERYWHERE DEFEATED—A GUERRILLA WAR.

PARIS, July 9.—The *Journal des Debats* has a special from Semlin, a frontier town of Austria, in which it is said the defeat of the Servians under General Olimpics is officially admitted. The Turkish forces have crossed the river Drina, and all the troops encamped at Belgrade consequently started immediately for the frontier, and the last reserves have been called out. Prince Milan has returned to Tjuprija.

The *Journal des Debats* also has a special cess of only relative importance gained by General Tchernayeff, the Servians have everywhere been defeated. It is no longer believed here that the war can result favorably to the Servians. Other advices received at Paris are equally unfavorable to the Servians.

A decisive engagement is immenent near Nish, bentween General Tchernayeff and the principal Turkish army under Osman Pacha. If the Servians are again defeated in an important battle, it is thought probable they will organize a guerrilla warfare, in order to exhaust the Turks and procure favorable European intervention, by demonstrating the impotence of Turkey.

A GREAT BATTLE EXPECTED.

LONDON, July 10.—The *Observer* contains a Paris telegram that Servian dispatches announce that a great battle is expected at Beljina. The War Minister has superseded General Zach, in consequence of his recent defeat.

THE LOSSES AT SENITZA.

RAGUSA, July 9.—Sclavonic advices report about 1,300 men killed on each side at tha battle of Senitza. A considerable body of insurgents are marching on Klek, a Turkish seaport on the Adriatic, to prevent the landing of Turkish troops there.

SERVIANS ATTEMPTING TO CUT TURKISH COMMUNICATIONS.

ATHENS, July 9.—The Government has received a telegram from Salonica, stating the Turkish troops left this place suddenly to reinforce the army near Metrovitza, as the Servians are advancing thither, and an interruption of communication between the army and Salonica is feared.

ANOTHER SERVIAN REPULSE.

BELGRADE, July 9.—Official intelligence admits that the Servian attack on Nova Varosch was repulsed, but claims that the Servians captured the entrenched camp near Jarinja. They are now investing Novitizar and Ahreatenin Metrooitza.

ALARMING RUMORS AT BELGRADE—MOVEMENTS OF MONTENEGRIN AND SERVIAN FORCES—THE DEMANDS OF AUSTRIA AND RUSSIA—NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS KILLED.

LONDON July 10.—The *Standard* has a special from Belgrade, stating that 260 more wounded soldiers have arrived there. Alarming rumors were current. It was said that General Zach's army was almost totally destroyed. War Minister Nykoloch had taken General Zach's command in person. Wounded soldiers who had arrived at Belgrade from the Drina army stated that 6,000 Servians were wounded at Beljina.

A telegram from Jagovina reports that Herr Wailser, correspondent of the Vienna *New Free Press*, was killed, and the correspondents of the Paris *Temps* and *Nationale* wounded.

The *Standard's* Berlin special says: It is said the following points were discussed at Reichstadt: The Danube question, Austria's demand opposing the formation of a great Servian power, and interference at the proper time in favor of an armistice.

The *Morning Post's* Berlin dispatch says: Prince Gortschakoff and Count Andrassy have telegraphed Prince Bismarck the result of the interview of the Emperors at Reichstadt. Austria is opposed to the aggrandizement of Servia, and Russia demands the free passage of the Dardanelles.

The rumor of the capture of Nevesigne is contradicted. A dispatch to the *Times* from Zimony reports that 5,000 Servians have succeeded in crossing the river Timok, and have entered Bulgaria. All is quiet in Herzegovina. The movement of the Montenegrins on Mostar is probably a feint to cover the actual march of the Montenegrin forces by way of Piva to co-operate with General Zach.

The *Times'* Vienna dispatch says Servia has given full satisfaction for the outrage on the Austrian steamer.

After leaving Reichstadt the Czar, while at Aussig, where the train stopped a short time, conversed with a member of the Reichsrath. In reply to a remark on the necessity of preserving peace, the Czar remarked that he returned from the interview at Reichstadt highly satisfied.

RESULTS OF EIGHT DAYS' FIGHTING—THE CONFERENCE AT REICHSTADT.

LONDON, July 10.—A dispatch to the *Daily News* from Belgrade, summing up the operations of the last eight days, says the Servians have fought ten actions and lost five thousand men. During the attacks of General Olympics on Belina, the Turks massacred all the Christian inhabitants. The Bulgarian insurrection is reported spreading widely.

A Vienna dispatch to the *Daily Telegraph* says it is asserted that the results of the Reichstadt interview are as follows: Common intervention is possible under certain circumstances; the idea of preserving the same status before the war under all circumstances is abandoned, and Russia formally renounces the idea of separate action.

GREAT BRITAIN'S FOREIGN POLICY.

LIVERPOOL, July 8.—The *Courier's* London letter says the coming debate in the House of Commons on the foreign policy of the Government will be the most stirring episode of the session. A constitutional difference between the two sides of the House of Commons on the Eastern question is becoming daily more marked. Mr. Gladstone is expected to make a great speech. The *Courier* is a Ministerial journal.

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1876.

THE *Oregonian* calls the Democracy "the party of eternal principles and infernal practises." A sort of Satan, putting on the appearance of an angel of light.

MR. H. N. SWIFT and A. N. COLE of Allegany county, N. Y., both of them active Liberals in 1872, have announced themselves for HAYES and WHEELER.

SINCE the 17th of June, when the "heated term" began in Philadelphia, the thermometer in that city has averaged 96 degrees daily, and 99, 101, 103 and 104 degrees several times. It is the longest term of the kind ever experienced.

THE Democratic party of Indiana which has just had to remove from its ticket for State officers four candidates for the Supreme Court on account of corruption, makes a bold outcry for "reform" as a national issue!

THE Chillicothe *Post* (Dem.) says that Captain TOM WORTHINGTON (brother of General WORTHINGTON) favors HAYES for President. He has been an active Democrat heretofore. Also Colonel W. E. GILMORE, another leading Democrat of that city.

THE New York *Sun* supports TILDEN upon the ground that, if elected, he will turn everybody out of office who is now in, and put Democrats in their places. That is the kind of civil service reform the Democrats want, and that is about what all their cry about "reform" amounts to.

THE Democracy of Wisconsin captured that State, three years since, on the basis of hostility to railroads and their exactions, and now finds itself in a very tight place in being asked to support a "railroad lawyer" for President. It is equal to the occasion, so far as the leaders are concerned; but the rank and file will not follow, and their Grangers turn their backs on TILDEN as a special object of abhorrence.

GOVERNOR TILDEN stands charged by the stockholders of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad with fraudulently appropriating $775,000 worth of stocks and bonds to his own use some years ago. They brought suit to recover last spring, and Mr. TILDEN had the time for returning answer extended until after the St. Louis Convention. When the second appointed time came, July 1st, Mr. TILDEN got the case postponed again until early in October; and when October comes he will have it postponed again. He will never permit that case to be heard while he is a candidate, because he dare not.

THE American Government, it seems, is not the only one which resorts to protection in behalf of its infant manufactures. The Russian Government has determined to put every obstacle in the way of importing rails into that country and marketing them at a profit in competition with the domestic rail. This means is adopted by the Government for the purpose of building up the rail manufacturing business in that country; and besides laying a duty on imported rails, it has been declared that all concessions to Russian railway companies shall contain a clause compelling them to use not less than one-half rails of Russian manufacture.

THE New York *Evening Post* moderately commends the letter of acceptance of Governor HAYES, and adds:

> We must take men at their word, and it is usually safe to do so when their word is explicit both as to ends and as to means, and when it is backed by good reputation and a pure life. If Governor Hayes can be taken at his word he will satisfy the demand of the voters for whom the New York political conference spoke—the voters who care more for principles and persons than for parties. We believe that he will perform what he has promised, not only because we believe him to be an honest man, but also because the circumstances in which he stands before the country furnish him with a peculiar incentive to perform it and with rare facilities for doing so.

THE Democratic papers sometimes venture upon quoting what HORACE GREELEY said against the Republican party four years ago. But we notice that they never make extracts from his open letter to SAMUEL J. TILDEN in which he said to the latter:

"Your name was used, without public protest on your part, in circulars sowed broadcast over the State, whereof the manifest intent was to 'make assurance doubly sure' that the frauds here (in New York city) perpetrated should not be overborne by the honest vote of the rural districts. And you, not merely by silence, but by positive assumption, have covered those frauds with the mantle of your respectability. On the principle that 'the receiver is as bad as the thief,' you are as deeply implicated in them to-day as though your name was TWEED, O'BRIEN or OAKEY HALL."

THAT was a significant remark made by Mr. FOSTER, in the House, in the debate on the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill. He said that the difference between the Senate and House on that bill was *not* as to the amount of money appropriated. On that point *the Senate had agreed to all the reductions made by the House.* What the Senate objected to was the general legislation introduced into the bill, and on that point it would not yield. All the buncombe outcry about retrenchment, therefore, is thrown away. The Senate agrees to retrenchment in its widest application, and the House must either give up its attempt to inject general legislation into an appropriation bill, or the bill must fall and the whole diplomatic and consular service come to an end. Let the Senate take its stand, there, and the country will sustain it. The Government can get along, for a few months, without its foreign service, and the House is invited to bring that result about, if it dare.

THE New York Democratic State Convention for the year 1870, was held at Rochester, months after the exposure of the TWEED ring, and when SAMUEL J. TILDEN knew that that ring was corrupt through and through. He knew it then, because, after that, when TWEED had lost his hold, he deserted him and went right to the spot for the evidence to convict him. Yet, knowing all, as he did, about the rascality and corruptions practised by TWEED, he fraternized, then and there, with that prince of thieves, and sat down with him in that convention as a brother and an equal. The New York *Times*, within a week following, reminded him that it was "outrageous" for him to go to Rochester and open the proceedings "of a pack of rascals who went through the forms of a political convention." It was added: "He knows he sat there simply as a cover of fraud and robbery of the worst kind. He ought not, after having done it, to be able to drive past TWEED's new house and garden on the Fifth avenue, without blushing and hanging his head." This was the language used toward him in 1870, by a paper published in his own city, when he was not thought of for the Presidency; and it shows that he was not *then* regarded as in any sense a reformer.

THE Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* has compiled from the publications of the National Bureau of Statistics, a statement showing the growth, value and extent of the pork packing trade of the Western States since 1849, a period of twenty-seven years. The hog packing business is done almost entirely between November 1 and March 1 of each year, and is, in the main, confined to seven States, viz: Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Missouri, Iowa and Wisconsin. Illinois packs the greatest number. In the season of 1875-6 the entire number of hogs packed was 4,850,192. Of that number Illinois packed 1,913,895, Ohio 822,935, Missouri 555,319, Indiana 568,367, Iowa 351,406, Kentucky 260,165 and Wisconsin 209,255. Michigan, Minnesota, Kansas and Nebraska together packed about one hundred and fifty thousand.

Since 1849 the hog packing trade has increased more than threefold. In the season of 1849-50, the number of hogs packed was 1,652,220, while last season the number was nearly five millions. The gross weight of last season's packing was 1,332,215,076 pounds, and the aggregate cost of the hogs $93,422,543. The yield of lard from the operations of last season was 174,803,333 pounds.

Chicago is the principal point of the pork packing trade. Last season there were packed at Chicago 1,592,965 hogs, or more than one-fourth of the entire number packed. The points at which over one hundred thousand were packed are Cincinnati, 563,359; St. Louis, 329,895; Indianapolis, 323,184; Louisville, 223,147; Milwaukee, 181,972. Peoria, Cleveland and St. Joseph each packed over eighty thousand; Cedar Rapids, Iowa and Kansas City, each 75,000; Quincy and Dubuque, each 50,000; Des Moines, 40,000. At thirty other points the number packed at each ranged from ten to thirty-three thousand. The figures given show that Chicago is three times more of a "Porkopolis" than Cincinnati.

THE SOUTH.

In 1872 the States of Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Florida all voted for Grant, and by decided majorities; and yet, in 1876, only four years thereafter, we hear the Democratic party laying claim to the vote of the united South. The hopes of TILDEN, in the pending Presidential contest, are built upon that claim; and there is not a Democrat in the land who does not start out with the assumption that his party will carry every Southern State.

What has caused this change? Has there been an entire revolution in the the public sentiment of those States? or has the changed prospect been brought about in some other way? If there has been a revolution in public sentiment, to what cause is the change to be attributed?

Is it on account of the tariff? Most certainly not. The old Whig feeling in favor of protection still lingers in all those States; and as a system of home manufactures is gradually growing up in them, the desire for governmental support must be on the increase rather than on the decrease. The tariff policy of the Republican party should commend itself favorably to the Southern States, and it doubtless would, if they were not blinded by their foolish sectional hostility.

The South, then, does not want free trade, and its present attitude is not based upon any opposition to the general national policy of the Republican party. The Force bill, to which it objected, has been repealed; the national taxes have been reduced and the national burdens lessened; and the currency question has not, in any way, disturbed Southern equanimity. We must look entirely beyond all the national questions that are now or ever have been at issue, for the solution of the Southern difficulty.

The real cause of the changed political condition of the South is to be found in the inborn disposition of the Southern people to confine the benefits of government to a favored class, and to secure this by fraud, force and violence where nothing else is available. The most of the Southern States are to-day living under a real reign of terror, the majority being cowed into submission by the minority through a well-ordered system of intimidation. Arkansas, Mississippi, Georgia, Louisiana, Alabama and North Carolina are all Republican upon a fair vote; but their Republican majorities have been crushed by persecution, proscription and intolerance of freedom of opinion. Murders, lynchings, Ku-Klux visitations, White Line outrages and a general system of terrorism have brought all this about; and to this has been added, in the North, a mawkish sentimentality about "fraternity," and an outcry by the Democrats about "the bloody shirt" whenever the Republican press repeated the story of the wrongs inflicted upon Southern Republicans. The ear of the North, strangely enough, has been closed, for several years, to the cry of anguish sent up by the Southern sufferers, and every paper which has dared to point out their wrongs has been hooted at and ridiculed until it has seemed absolutely useless to repeat the doleful story. When a nation deliberately shuts it eyes and closes its ears, there is no use in trying to check the murderous hands of those who rule by sheer force, and who interpret the insensibility of the North to the outrages practised by them as an approval of all that they have done or may do.

Is this reign of terrorism to last forever? We trust not. Yet one political party bases its hopes entirely upon its continuance, and, if it succeeds, the rule of proscription and persecution will become still more severe. The South will never prosper until the rights of all her citizens are respected, and her local governments are built not upon might but everlasting right. The Republican party is the only one that can bring this about, and the deliverance of the South will come when the Democracy have been totally routed.

A PURCHASED NOMINATION.

The Democratic papers out West which were sufficiently opposed to TILDEN's nomination to keep their eyes open to his operations, do not scruple to charge, in plain language, that TILDEN *bought* his nomination. They know that he is rich, and they know, also, that the men who constituted the nominating convention were purchasable material. The Chicago *Times*, the leading Democratic organ of the Northwest, in its telegraphic columns told the story of the nomination at St. Louis as having been brought about by the free use of "SAMMY's shekels." The phrase is its own, and indicates the appreciation in which the nominee is held by those who know him best. JOHN MORRISSEY is alleged to have been TILDEN's disbursing agent, and the free circulation of the report that he took a "barrel of money" to St. Louis in behalf of his candidate has nowhere been denied. The testimony leading to the confirmation of this report is all Democratic, of course; but that need not be cited against its credibility.

It is an odd juxtaposition of facts that the man who is thus represented as having absolutely purchased his nomination, is also represented as the embodiment of REFORM! With one hand upon his empty purse, depleted by the price paid for his nomination, and the other upon his empty heart, this mercenary candidate presents himself to the American people as the incarnation of all that is pure, honest and lovely! The corrupter of others, he claims to be honest himself; and with the filth of corruption dripping from his dirty fingers, he demands that he, and he only, shall be regarded as the original Doctor JACOB TOWNSEND, and as the possessor of the only political sarsaparilla that will cure the body politic!

THE peace resolution of the Chicago Democratic National Convention of 1864 continues to haunt TILDEN and his friends. He was not, they say, chairman of the committee which reported the resolutions; he opposed the resolution in the committee; and it was adopted, if they are to be credited, against his protest. All of which would be important, if true; but it is not true.

The Committee on Resolutions in that convention consisted of one delegate from each State. JAMES GUTHRIE, of Kentucky, was Chairman, and SAMUEL J. TILDEN, of New York, was the member for that State. When this committee went out to perform its work, a sub-committee of five was appointed to draw up the resolutions; and this sub committee consisted of SAMUEL J. TILDEN, of New York, Chairman; GEORGE LUNT, of Massachusetts; S. S. MARSHALL, of Illinois; GEORGE B. SMITH, of Wisconsin, and JOHN B. WELLER, of California. This sub-committee, through its Chairman, SAMUEL J. TILDEN, presented the resolutions, *unanimously*, to the full committee, which in turn presented the report to the convention *without a dissenting vote* and it was adopted. The notorious peace resolution, as it was reported by SAMUEL J. TILDEN to the full committee and through it to the convention, and adopted as part of the Democratic platform, reads as follows:

> *Resolved*, That this convention does explicitly declare, as the sense of the American people, that, after four years of failure to restore the Union by the experiment of war, during which, under the pretense of a military necessity or war power other than the Constitution, the Constitution itself has been disregarded in every point, and public liberty and private right alike trodden down, and the material prosperity of the country essentially impaired, and justice, humanity, liberty, and the public welfare demand that an immediate effort be made for the cessation of hostilities, with a view to an ultimate convention of all the States, or other peaceable means to that end, that, at the earliest possible moment, peace may be restored on the basis of the Federal Union of the States."

Tilden's Canal "Reform"

[From the New York Times.]

For convenience of reference it may be well to furnish here a brief recapitulation of the visible work of canal reform, so that when "these suits," the "canal suits," the "prosecution of fradulent contractors," and "stoppage of fradulent contracts," are talked, it may be remembered exactly what it all amounts to. If the statement be questioned one has only to go to the Attorney General's office. The records are free to any one who chooses to examine them:

RECORD OF GOVERNOR TILDEN'S CANAL REFORM SUITS, &C., FROM THE PUBLICATION OF THE CANAL MESSAGE, MARCH, 1875, TO DATE:

Number of suits brought	*3
Number brought to trial	2
Number of convictions obtained	1
Number of suits dismissed by court	1
Number of suits now pending	1
Amount of money recovered	None.
Expenses of commission and counsel to assist Attorney General, about	$100,000
Payment of two certificates stopped by commission	$8,000
Number of existing fraudulent contracts stopped	None.

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*It cannot be said that these suits were commenced, as one of these three was the old suit commenced by Attorney General Barlow and finally abandoned by him as hopeless. This is the one which the court dismissed.

SHOOTING NEGROES.

The Pitched Battle in Hamburg

A Democratic Paper's Account of the Fight---One White Man and Ten Negroes Killed---Responsibility of "General" M. C. Butler, Late of the Rebel Army.

[From the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle, July 9.]

The readers of the *Chronicle and Sentinel* doubtless purused in its columns yesterday the following item:

"On the Fourth, while two young men were riding through Hamburg on their way home, they were detained on the streets by the colored military company which was parading. When they desired to pass some of the soldiers threatened to keep them all night. Yesterday they applied to Prince Rivers to have the matter investigated as to whether the military had the right to obstruct the highway. During the examination of the first witness, the Captain, Doc Adams, became so insolent as to compel the Trial Justice to arrest him for contempt of court, and continue the case until four o'clock this afternoon."

The two young men referred to were Thomas Butler and Henry Gettsen. Mr. Robert Butler, father of Thomas Butler, employed General M. C. Butler to prosecute Adams. General Butler reached Hamburg yesterday afternoon, and proceeded to the office of Prince Rivers, Trial Justice, where the trial of Doc Adams was to take place. The General asked Rivers whether he intended to try Adams in his military capacity as Major General or in his civil capacity as Trial Justice. Rivers replied that he could not tell until he had examined into the case. At four oclock, the hour designated for the trial, Doc. Adams failed to put in an appearance. After waiting for some time, General Butler told Rivers that he must proceed. The constable then went to the door and called Adams, who, however, failed to answer. It was then ascertained that Adams, with his company, was in the street in a defiant attitude. General Butler thereupon informed Rivers that this sort of thing had gone on long enough, and it was about time it was put a stop to. The negroes must give up their arms at once, and he would give the names of twenty of the best citizens of Edgefield as security that they would be turned over to Governor Chamberlain. Rivers then asked if General Butler, in case the arms were given up, would see that the town was protected during the night. The General answered in the affirmative. Rivers assured him that he could go immediately to Adams and persuade him to give up the arms. He accordingly went to that worthy and talked with him for some time. Upon his return he told General Butler that the Mayor, Gardner, and the officers of the company would confer with him at the Council Chamber. General Butler accordingly went thither and had a conference with the negro leaders. He told them that the arms must be given up, there was no necessity for them in that place, and they had no business with them. As for the Adams case, Mr. Butler would be satisfied if Adams would make an apology.

This conference accomplished nothing The negroes still hesitated about giving up the arms. In the meantime, however, a number of white citizens of South Carolina had assembled in the town and matters began to look squally. General Butler rode over to Augusta and told several young men that he might need their services in Hamburg during the afternoon. He then returned to the town. Just after crossing the bridge he was met by Prince Rivers, who said he would make one more effort to induce the negroes to give up their guns, and if they would not yield they must take the consequence. Accordingly he conferred with the officers of the company, and shortly returned to General Butler with the announcement that the negroes said they would not give up their guns; they intended to fight. In the meantime the news of the trouble had spread to Augusta, and caused much excitement. A large number of young men hastily procured arms and ammunition and hastened to the scene. Many others waited at the foot of the bridge, anxiously awaiting the result. By seven o'clock three was a large crowd at that point.

Upon learning the result of Rivers' efforts General Butler determined to accomplish by force that which could not be done by peaceable demands. The negroes had intrenched themselves in a large brick structure, known as Sibley's building, on a corner, and defied the whites. The latter surrounded the house, and at 7:30 o'clock *opened fire upon it.* This was returned by the negroes, and a constant fusillade was kept up for over two hours. About eight o'clock a young man named T. Mackey Merriwether, who was standing near the front of the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad bridge, was struck in the head by a minie ball fired from one of the windows of the Sibley building, and almost instantly killed.

His body was placed on a litter and brought to the city by a number of young men. Mr. Joseph Merriwether, father of the unfortunate young man, also accompanied the body to the city. The deceased was in the twenty-third year of his age. His father lives in Edgefield county, about fifteen miles from Augusta. Soon after the death of Merriwether several men were sent over to Augusta for a piece of artillery. This was procured and carried to Hamburg as soon as possible. The piece was stationed on the river bank, a short distance from the house where the negroes had taken up their position, and a fire opened with canister. Four rounds were fired. Little damage was done the building, but the fire had the effect of completely silencing the negroes. During the evening eight negroes were captured, two of them members of the company. A reporter of the *Chronicle and Sentinel* conversed with one of them, a negro named Gilbert Muller, who works in Augusta. He said that he knew nothing about the origin of the difficulty. All he knew was that when he got home from his work that afternoon, his captain ordered him to get his gun and "fall in" with the company. He obeyed orders, and was with the company in the house while the firing was taking place. He declared, however, he did not fire a single shot. Each member of the company had two rounds of ammunition. They had all gone into the cellar of the building when the cannon commenced firing, and he supposed they were there now. For his part he considered it best to give himself up, and he therefore did so.

About 8:30 or 9 o'clock a party of five escaped from the building and ran across an open field. They *were fired upon by the white men*, and two of them returned the fire, but without effect. About ten o'clock a negro jumped over the fence in the rear of the house and attempted to escape, but he *was instantly fired upon and fell dead* riddled by bullets. It was then ascertained that he was Jim Cook, the Marshal of the town, who had been one of the chief promoters of the difficulty. His head was almost shot to pieces. Soon after this another negro named John Thomas, First Lieutenant of the company, was caught while attempting to escape. *After he was arrested he was shot in the back by some unknown party* and seriously, perhaps mortally, wounded. This action was condemned in the severest terms by every one, and especially by General Butler.

At eleven o'clock a general search was made for the other members of the company, but none could be found. With the exception of one or two old women, who stood about trembling with terror, the town was apparently deserted by the negroes. When the *Chronicle and Sentinel* reporter left the scene, soon after eleven o'clock, the trouble was evidently over. The force of white men in Hamburg during the evening numbered several hundred, a portion of whom were from South Carolina and a portion from Augusta. They were armed with revolvers, shotguns and rifles, and were under the leadership of General Butler.

At eight o'clock a force of city police arrived with police guns, was marched to the South Carolina end of the bridge, and drawn up in line across the structure in order to protect the latter, as it was understood that threats in regard to it had been made by the negroes. There was no demonstration in that direction, however.

During the evening, while the firing was going on in Hamburg, intense excitement prevailed in Augusta, and everybody was anxious to learn the latest news from the front. It was a matter of no little danger to attempt to get near the scene while the battle was progressing, as the balls were flying in every direction. Their shrill whistle could even be heard on this side of the river, and it is said that several of the balls fell in Washington street.

Just after the firing began kerosene oil was poured on a small wooden structure next to the Sibley building and the torch applied to it. Information of the fact was conveyed to General Butler, who immediately rode to the spot and ordered the fire extinguished, peremptorily forbidding any such attempt in the future.

The conduct of the colored citizens of Augusta was admirable during the evening. They remained perfectly quiet and very few even went anywhere near the river.

When the negroes first fired from the windows of the Sibley building, they set up a loud yell. The fire and the yell were both answered at once by the whites. A number of the latter were stationed on the river bank and kept up a rapid fire at the building.

A gentleman who was an eye witness of the affair from beginning to end, says that he happened to be looking at Merriwether when he was killed. Two shots were fired almost simultaneously from one of the windows, and it was probably one of these which struck the unfortunate young man, as he instantly fell. He died in five minutes after he was shot.

LATEST.

About twelve o'clock general search was made throughout the town and resulted in the finding of fifteen more negroes, making twenty-nine in all. A negro who attempted to escape was shot in several places and badly wounded. The negro Lieutenant, John Thomas, who, as stated above, was shot in the back, was expected to die from the wound. A young man named Morgan was accidentally shot in the leg by one of his comrades while pursuing a fleeing negro. He was firing at the negro, together with others, at the time. His wound, while painful, is not considered dangerous. The negroes who were last captured were discovered hid away in cellars and under floors. The prisoners were kept under guard last night, and will be turned over to the civil authorities of South Carolina to-day. It is said that the ammunition in the possession of the negroes was furnished by a white man named Schiller, who came over to Augusta and purchased it yesterday morning. At one o'clock the Augusta boys returned home and left the South Carolinians in possession of the town. It was rumored during the evening that the negroes had telegraphed to Charleston for Federal troops but the rumor could not be traced to any authentic source. None of the arms held by the negroes were captured, but a quantity of ammunition was found in one of the houses.

Since writing the above we learn that *seven of the prisoners were taken out and killed.* At about two o'clock, or a little before, the roll was called of the prisoners, and those who were considered ringleaders of the disturbing element in the county were carried to a cornfield near the river and turned loose. *As they ran they were fired upon and killed.* One of the men shot was named Attaway, a County Commissioner and a member of the Legislature. The prisoners died almost without a groan. The remainder were then turned loose. We learn that before the shooting took place a detail of twenty-five men was made and ordered to take the prisoners to Aiken to jail. On the way it was determined to kill the ringleaders, and the shooting was done as described. Some gentlemen from Augusta interfered and saved the lives of three by persuading the guards to let them bring the negroes to this city. They were taken to the City Hall and discharged. The man who was shot after being captured—John Thomas—was also brought to the City Hall. He cannot possibly recover. The list now foots up ten negroes killed, one white man killed, another severely wounded. The wounded man is in the hospital. As the remainder of the prisoners were turned loose *they were fired into*, but it is not known whether any of them were killed or not.

AMONG THE CHINESE.

Rev. Dr. McLaren as a Teacher of the Almond-Eyed Mongolian—Their Parting Gifts to the Beloved Minister.

In a late letter from Santa Barbara, Cal., the correspondent of the Louisville *Courier-Journal* gives us some news concerning the Rev. Dr. W. E. McLaren, formerly of this city, who spent the winter on the Pacific coast for the benefit of his health. The writer says:

There is in Santa Barbara about one dozen Christian Chinamen, belonging to the Presbyterian Church. They have their regular corner at the left side of the pulpit. It is a study to me, as I sit in a pew, midway in the center aisle, amid the rustling silks and rattling fans of the fashionable audience, to see one by one these twelve men walk quietly down the side aisle, and dressed in their strange garb, crowns shaven and cues hanging to their heels, take their seats and listen so intently, so breathlessly, it seems, to the words of their beloved pastor. I notice when the contribution box goes round John's silver makes often a louder chink as it drops in the plate than the dime of the millionaire, and I suspect when the rich man gives five cents the laundry boy or cook gives one dollar. Until a few weeks ago, I was accustomed to see in the Chinmen's corner a tall, slender old gentleman, dressed neatly in black, who took the hand of each China boy as he filed into his place, and when the hymn to be sung by the congregation was read the silvery curls of this teacher were surrounded by dark faces, scanning intently the words in the hymn book, as pointed out, one by one, by his fore-finger, and their harsh voices tried to follow his voice in the praise of God. It was always to me an affecting sight and dimmed my eyes much oftener than did the flowery eloquence of the preacher, or the beautiful trilling solos of the trained and paid vocalists back of the pulpit. This good old gentleman, Dr. McLaren, of New York, father of Bishop McLaren, of Chicago, was spending the winter in Santa Barbara for his health, and while here devoted his spare time to the instruction of the Chinese. But the mild air of April came, and Dr. McLaren thought of the spring blossoms that were peeping through the snows of his native State, and felt that the time of cold and danger was past, and he would turn his face eastward. The evening previous to his departure, near two hundred friends assembled by invitation, in the parlors of the church, to spend the evening with Dr. and Mrs. McLaren. The rooms were exquisitely decorated with the gorgeous blossoms of this latitude, and the fragrance of roses and orange blossoms filled the air. The piano rattled off waltzes and operas, just as though it was not in a church parlor, and Mrs. George Wright, daughter of Congressman John A. Farnsworth, of Illinois, sang Italian and French love songs in her fresh cultivated young voice, and Mrs. Ketchum, the singer *par excellence* of this coast, a perfect counterpart in size, form, face and voice of the lamented Parepa Rosa, poured floods of melody through the rooms. The Philharmonic Society, numbering seventy-five members, [illegible] and under the leadership of Prof. Naeyneyer, gave us the rousing Welsh anthem, "Men of Harleck," followed by the "Phantom Chorus" from "Sonambula," and closing with that sweetest and loveliest thing, "Good night, beloved." And then the rattling dishes in an adjoining room made melody, and presently from the kitchen came young girls, bringing us refreshment of fruit, cake, coffee, or lemonade. After supper in marched, unexpectedly, the twelve Chinamen I have mentioned, and laid each a gift on the table. One of their number handed Edward Graham, the pastor of the church, a letter to read. Dr. McLaren was called in from the adjoining parlor, and listened to the letter, which was signed by the hand of each China boy there. The letter expressed great love and gratitude to the Doctor for his interest in them, and they hoped he would come back some time, but if he did not they would try and meet him above, in the world of which he had told them. Then their gifts were examined, and found to be of rare and costly workmanship. An ivory junk about ten inches long and five broad, carved delicately, bore aloft the tiny flag of the Chinese Empire; on the deck of the vessel were two tea tables, at which were seated four Chinese, drinking out of cups the size of a pin head. Around the railing of the deck, at intervals of about an inch, were tiny ivory flower pots, bearing carved leaves and blossoms of their tea plant. This exquisitely finished work was contained in a case lined with crimson satin, and every part of the frail, costly toy was outlined and protected by the scented, padded case. An ivory fan; a dagger-fan painted on satin-like rice paper; a satin fan embroidered in gold, and green and blue peacocks' plumes; a curious basket filled with sweetmeats, candy and Chinese nuts, which have a shell like a hazelnut and a seed like a plum; cabinets of lacquered wood, bound in silver and gold, and many other gifts of like kind covered the table. While their gifts were being examined and commented on by the inquisitive Americans, these dark-skinned men stood silent and decorus, awaiting the reply of the Doctor. The little speech of acceptance and advice was interpreted by Ah Sing and Ah Quin, the two best English scholars in the group, to the other ten; and when the doctor asked them each to bid him good-bye, in English, explaining that this form of adieu meant "God be with you," every hand was extended, and every voice joined in the "good-bye;" and as he took their hands every eye in the line was filled with tears. It was certainly one of the most affecting and interesting sights I ever witnessed, and, being an entirely impromptu and heartfelt affair, it was enjoyed by all present. Ah Quin, one of the interpreters of the evening, is one of the most astute and successful business men of the city. He runs an extensive laundry, a Chinese intelligence office, a Chinese store containing tea, silk and Chinese toys, and owns a line of garbage wagons, and vegetable gardens, from which men carry baskets on long poles, swung over their shoulders, containing celery, peas, lettuce and cauliflowers the year round, bringing them to your very door, and not alone to your door, but through every room in your house, until they are told to leave. Ah Quin is still not satisfied with the variety and extent of his enterprises, and he is now a zealous and apt student in the photograph gallery of Hayward & Muzzall, of this city. Ah Quin says there are no native photographers in China, and he intends to go back and set up a large establishment in Hong Kong, and "make muche money." So, in this Centennial year, Santa Barbara will send back to China a native artist to revolutionize the art ideas of the people.

Official Honesty and Dishonesty.

The anxious search of the Democratic House of Representatives at Washington for official malfeasance and dishonesty, has led to a remarkable report from the Treasury Department, exhibiting the amount of defalcation and the ratio of losses per $1,000 to the aggregate received and disbursed in periods of four years each, from January, 1834, to June 30, 1875. It may be epitomized as follows:

Receipts January 1, 1834, to June 30, 1861	$1,390,986,165 18
Losses	2,907,521 31
Average loss per $1,000	2 09
Receipts July 1, 1861, to June 30, 1875	12,709,645,059 91
Losses	4,348,098 10
Average loss per $1,000	38
Disbursements before the war, to 1861	1,369,977,502 52
Losses	12,361,722 91
Average loss per $1,000	9 02
Disbursements during and since the war	12,566,892,569 53
Losses	9,905,202 37
Average loss per $1,000	78

On the whole this statement does not prove that wholesale and universal corruption and dishonesty alleged by the St. Louis platform as characteristic of Republican rule, and the losses are remarkably small for the gigantic sums handled by the public officials. In private business the proportion of losses would have been heavier. Instead of dishonesty having increased, this statement shows that it has decreased, and that there is more integrity in the public service since 1860 than there was prior to that date. Partisan exaggeration and sensation journalism have misled public sentiment and blackened the national character unjustly, and foreign critics have judged us accordingly.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

Ex-Senator Revels has declined the editorship of the *Southwestern Advocate*, to which the Methodist Episcopal General Conference elected him.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 11, 1876.

The Silver Bill.

The Conference Committee on the Silver bill had a lengthy session this afternoon, and finally agreed upon a report on the general features of the bill, leaving some minor details to be discussed to-morrow. The conferees on the part of the Senate agreed to strike out the word "now," so as to provide for the issue of subsidiary silver coin which may at any time be in the Treasury. The Randall bill, providing for the issue of twenty millions of subsidiary silver at this time, was agreed to, but a limitation was put upon the bill, providing that the whole amount of subsidiary silver coin to be issued, including the ten millions issued under the bill which has already become a law, shall under no circumstances exceed the sum of fifty millions. Mr. Randall desired to have the bill reported without any limitation. The silver coin so issued is made a legal tender for five dollars. Mr. Landers, of Indiana, and Senator Bogy wanted to add a clause making the silver dollar of 412 8-10 grains a legal tender for twenty dollars, but the proposition was rejected. The report will be agreed to and signed by all the members of the conference except Mr. Landers, who dissents, and will oppose the bill in the House. Mr. Bogy will sign it, although he was in favor of the twenty-dollar legal tender clause. Mr. Landers says this bill demonetizes silver, and cannot fail to prove disastrous to the business of the country by withdrawing so much of the currency.

Blaine Investigation Postponed.

The Committee on the Judiciary was prepared to-day to resume the Blaine investigation, and Mulligan and Fisher were on hand to testify, when the committee received a dispatch from Mr. Blaine's physician, stating that complete quiet was absolutely essential to his recovery, and that it was desirable that all possible irritation should be avoided. In lieu of this, the committee agreed to postpone the further investigation until next winter.

Resignation of Postmaster General.

The resignation of Postmaster General Jewell created a good deal of excitement in official and other circles to-day, for although it had been hinted that a change in that department was not far off, it was not expected to come quite so soon. The correspondence between Mr. Jewell and the President has shown that the latter has always had the greatest personal regard for Mr. Jewell and confidence in his ability as an executive officer; nevertheless there were questions arising which frequently required more familiarity with postal matters than Mr. Jewell possessed, and the appointment of Mr. Tyner secures to the department a man who, from a long connection with and study of postal affairs, makes him thoroughly familiar with all the details of the work. While this is believed to have been the main reason of the change, the President doubtless had in view the strengthening of the party by putting an Indiana man in the Cabinet. This was urged upon him by many of the most prominent Republicans, not as a matter of absolute necessity, but for the purpose of making assurance doubly sure. It is rumored that other changes will shortly follow, and it is understood to-night that Commissioner Pratt has tendered his resignation.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 12, 1876.

Custer's Last Battle.

Congressman Wallace, of South Carolina, to-day received a letter from his son, George D. Wallace, who is a lieutenant in the Seventh Cavalry. He was with the detachment under Major Reno. The letter is dated Yellowstone, July 2d, and Lieutenant Wallace announces that they had just crossed the river, and were then on the battle ground of 1873. The following extract bears upon the late disaster:

"Our noble regiment is almost obliterated, but a merciful God has spared a few. Of the five companies that were with General Custer, not one man is left to tell the story of the massacre. We entrenched ourselves and kept them off. We did not have five hundred men, and were surrounded by all the hostile Indians of the West. They were splendidly armed and well disciplined. Congress and the country cannot do too much for Major Reno and his brave little band. Of our terrible sufferings I will write again. We have to stay here some weeks to recuperate. In the meantime Crook, with a strong force, is coming to clean out the Sioux."

Lieutenant Wallace adds that Lieutenant McIntosh, who was killed, died like a soldier, and was brave to the last.

Military Posts and Depots Needed.

General Sheridan has, for several reasons, urged upon Congress the establishment of military posts and depots upon the Yellowstone and Muscle Shell rivers, in Montana, in order that there might be a base of supplies near at hand, and that then the troops [illegible] on the debatable ground of the Sioux; but for some reason or other Congress neglected to make the appropriation, but continued the base of supplies at Fort Abraham Lincoln. In his recent letter to General Sherman in reference to Custer's disaster, Sheridan again referred to this subject, and said there might have been a different result if his recommendation had been adopted and the posts had been established. This letter probably had its effect, for to-day, when the Military Committee was called in the House, Mr. Thornburg reported a bill appropriating $200,000 for the posts, to be located where the Secretary of War should direct, and it was passed. It so happened that all the members of the Committee on Appropriations were absent from their seats when the bill was reported, or there might have been some objection to making so large an appropriation without first considering the bill in Committee of the Whole. The Military Committee, which was unanimous on the bill, congratulated themselves in getting it through so well.

The Conferences

on the several appropriation bills were in session to-day, and while some minor details were disposed of, no real progress was made on the main points which cause the dead-locks. A member of one of the committees, in answer to the question, "What progress was made to day?" replied, "We talked and talked for hours, and finally separated as wide apart as ever." An impression has prevailed that as soon as the impeachment trial is out of the way, a more determined effort would be made to adjourn by reconciling differences; but a prominent Democratic leader said to-day that he did not see how that could make much difference, unless the Senate should consent to yield, for he did not believe the majority of the House would abandon the stand it had taken; that it was more responsible for the appropriations than the Senate. So far as the reorganization of the army was concerned, he did not believe the majority of the House would, under any circumstances, yield the position it has taken on that question.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 11, 1876.

FREIGHT DISCRIMINATIONS.

A special to the New York *Times* says that Colonel Thomas A. Scott, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, sent to Mr. Hereford, Chairman of the House Committee on Commerce, the following dispatch from Philadelphia: "The papers of this morning publish that a man named Rockafellow stated before your committee that myself and other officers of this company were participants in rebates made to the Standard Oil Company. So far as the statement relates to myself and the officers of this company it is unqualifiedly false, and I have to ask that you will summon the officers of the Standard Oil Company, or any other parties that may have any knowledge upon that subject, in order that such villainous and unwarranted statements may be corrected." In this connection it should be stated that on June 16th Vice President Cassatt, of the Pennsylvania; Devereux, of the Atlantic and Great Western; Guilford, of the Baltimore and Ohio, and Rutter, of the New York Central Railroads, were subpœnaed to appear before the committee and produce certain special contracts made for carrying oil over their respective roads. But one of these officials, Mr. Cassatt, obeyed the subpœna of the House, and he refused to answer questions as to the alleged discriminations practised in freight charges. If Mr. Scott will instruct Mr. Cassatt to produce the special contracts he admitted were made perhaps the correctness of Mr. Rockafellow's testimony would be tested.

RELATIONS OF GRANT AND TAFT SATISFACTORY.

A report has been in circulation that Attorney General Taft intended to resign, because, as alleged, of the removal by the President of Mr. Dyer, District Attorney at St. Louis, without at first consulting him, and the appointment of Bliss in his place. While it is true that this change was made by the President himself, the Attorney General acquiesced in it, and therefore there is no such disagreement between them as will terminate their official relations. There is good authority for the above statement.

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL ASKED TO RESIGN, AND DOES SO.

A few days ago, Postmaster General Jewell being asked about the report that he intended to resign, laughingly replied that so far from resigning he expected to remain in his place until the end of the present administration. Yesterday afternoon, however, after calling at the Executive Mansion to transact some business with the President, the latter, much to the surprise of the Postmaster General, informed him that his resignation would be accepted. Mr. Jewell immediately wrote a letter accordingly. The most intimate friends of Jewell are unable to account for the action of the President, except on the ground of political considerations.

Mr. Marshall, First Assistant Postmaster General, who was in the country, was telegraphed last night to return immediately and arrived this morning, when Jewell, much to his astonishment, informed him what had taken place. Marshall is now acting Postmaster General. Mr. Jewell at eleven o'clock visited the President at the Executive Mansion.

JEWELL'S SUCCESSOR.

The President will nominate Judge J. N. Tyner, of Indiana, now Second Assistant Postmaster General, to the position of Postmaster General, in place of Jewell.

NOMINATIONS.

The President has sent the following nominations to the Senate: James N. Tyner, of Indiana, now Second Assistant Postmaster General, to be Postmaster General, *vice* Marshall Jewell, resigned; James E. Hoppecker, Jr., United States Attorney for Delaware, the nomination of George S. Fisher of the District of Columbia, for that position, being hereby withdrawn.

JEWELL BEFORE A HOUSE COMMITTEE.

Postmaster General Jewell was before the House Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads to-day, and testified particularly in relation to the development of straw bid frauds and the efforts made to reform them. Also as to clerks charged with complicity in frauds.

Being asked if any member of the Cabinet had asked him or talked with him in relation to the resignation of certain clerks, or asked him to resign, he replied if any one of the Cabinet had asked him questions about the removal of certain clerks he would refuse to tell the committee, and did refuse to tell why he removed certain clerks beyond giving general reasons that were entirely satisfactory to himself why they should be removed.

Near the close of Jewell's examination by the Postoffice Committee to-day, he was asked:

Was your resignation forced or voluntary? Answer—Well, the President notified me that my resignation would be accepted, and I tendered it.

Question—Were any charges preferred against you? Answer—No, sir: not that I am aware of.

The President has not yet given the reason for the removal, but it is known his object was political. As Grant had favored Conkling's nomination for the Presidency in preference to Morton, it was now considered complimentary to the latter and as showing his friendship for him that an Indianian, Tyner, should have a seat in the Cabinet. The change is expected to strengthen the Republican party in Indiana and Ohio, while nothing was to be gained in Connecticut by the retention of Jewell.

VICTOR EMANUEL'S CONGRATULATIONS.

The President received the following letter of congratulation from his Majesty the King of Italy, on the occasion of the centennial celebration:

Victor Emanuel II., by the Grace of God and will of the Nation King of Italy, to the President of the United States of America, greeting:

MY VERY DEAR AND GOOD FRIEND—On the day upon which the great American Republic celebrates the centennial anniversary of its existence, it is our desire to address our congratulations and those of our people to you personally, and to the nation over which you preside, and which, with admirable ability, you have succeeded in directing to its noble destiny. Neither the distance which separates us nor any difference of race will ever weaken in the United States and in our people that firm friendship which unites us with the brave American nation, with which for one hundred years Italy has had relations productive of mutual esteem. We are inclined to convey to you these sentiments so much more readily because, for the purpose of more worthily celebrating the memorable day by a monster exhibition at Philadelphia, you were pleased to invite to the festival all nations of the earth. Accept assurances of our highest esteem and friendship, together with prayers which we offer to God that he may have you, my very dear friend, in His holy keeping.

Given at Rome on the 11th of June, 1876.
Your good friend,
[Signed] VICTOR EMANUEL.
[Countersigned] MELEGARI.

MR. JEWELL'S LETTER.

Following is Governor Jewell's letter of resignation:

SIR—I hereby tender my resignation of the office of Postmaster General.
Your humble servant,
MARSHALL JEWELL.
To the President.

Governor Jewell asked no question of the President, and is not therefore aware of the reason for the request, and members of the Cabinet also say that they are alike ignorant of the motives that controlled the President. It is asserted, however, in some circles that in addition to political considerations, the President was influenced by Governor Jewell's avowed friendliness to Mr. Bristow. Members of Congress generally, when the report reached them that Governor Jewell had resigned, did not readily credit it. The subsequent nomination of Tyner in his place, however, removed all doubt, and occasioned extended inquiry as to the cause of the resignation, but even the most intimate friends of the President asserted that they were unable to furnish a reply.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 12, 1876.

FREIGHT DISCRIMINATIONS.

Several witnesses were examined yesterday by the House Committee on Commerce in relation to the alleged discriminations practised by leading railroad companies in freight charges. Mr. Maross testified that the discrimination practised by the Pennsylvania and other roads compelled the flour dealers of that city to pay annually $100,000 more for flour than was paid for carrying the same quantity of flour to points further east. Freight is carried from Boston to Columbus, Ohio, for twenty-five cents per 100 pounds, while the charge per 100 pounds from Pittsburgh to Columbus is $1 07. Flour is carried from Chicago to Cumberland, Md., and thence to Pittsburgh at lower rates than from Chicago to Pittsburgh direct. The same discriminations are practised in carrying cattle and other freights.

O. H. Payne, Treasurer of the Standard Oil Company, declined to inform the committee who are leading stockholders of that company, or to state the rates paid by the Standard Oil Company for carrying oil, or to furnish the committee with the copies of the secret contracts between his company and the railroads. Representative Cochran, who appeared for the merchants and oil men of Western Pennsylvania, stated that a number of railroad officials and others had been summoned to appear and produce certain papers which would establish the allegations made in reference to discriminations in freight charges, and insisted that the committee should compel return to be made to their subpœnas. Until this was done it would be useless to call other witnesses. The committee will meet to-day to determine whether the railroad officials shall be required to answer the questions propounded, and to produce the records called for.

A LITTLE DEFALCATION.

James D. Wilson, Treasurer of the District, who left two weeks ago, is a defaulter to the amount of $6,000, which is secured by responsible bondsmen.

DEMOCRATS KICKING AGAINST RANDALL.

At an informal caucus of Democratic Congressmen yesterday, held to discuss the dead-lock on appropriation bills, the resolution was taken to demand of Randall a policy calculated to bring about an agreement between the two Houses, otherwise the protesting Democrats would cast their votes against Randall and unite with the minority in securing an early passage of the appropriation bills.

BILLS APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President has approved the following acts of Congress: An act relative to the redemption of unused stamps; an act authorizing the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to purchase supplies for the Indian Bureau in open market; an act to amend sections 3,983 and 3,984 of the Revised Statutes, providing a penalty for mailing obscene books and other matters therein contained, and prohibiting lottery circulars passing through the mails; an act making appropriations for the service of the Postoffice Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, and for other purposes; an act to amend section 5,846 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, providing for the imprisonment and transfer of United States prisoners; an act to exempt vessels engaged in navigation on the Mississippi river and its tributaries above the port of New Orleans from entrances and clearances; an act to authorize the Northwestern Improvement Company to enter on Menomenone Indian reservation and improve the Oconta river, its branches and tributaries.

INTERNAL REVENUE COMMISSIONERSHIP.

Deputy Commissioner H. C. Rogers is acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue to-day, Mr. Pratt being absent from the office. It is not likely that Mr. Pratt will give much attention to official business between now and the date at which his resignation takes effect, and Mr. Rogers will continue in the performance of the duties of the office. Strong influences will be brought to bear to secure the Commissionership for Rogers.

CONGRESSMEN PROSTRATED BY THE HEAT.

An unusually large number of members of Congress are sick, several of them seriously, owing to the effects of the heat.

The Committee of Conference on the Sundry Civil bill held a meeting to-day, and will hold another to-morrow. There were 244 points of difference and all of them have been settled excepting twenty-one.

A WEEKLY LIST OF UNITED STATES PATENTS

issued to the inventors of Pennsylvania and Ohio for the week ending July 4, 1876. Reported by telegraph expressly for the COMMERCIAL by A. H. Evans & Co., Patent Solicitors, May Building, Washington, D. C.:

PENNSYLVANIA.

W. Forman, Titusville—Burning petroleum.
S. Merrick, New Brighton—Chimney top.
O. Twitchell, Philadelphia—Tooth powder boxes.
J. C. Clime, Philadelphia—Roundabouts.
J. Cuttan, Philadelphia—Boot and shoe machine.
W. Davenport, Philadelphia—Paddle propeller.
H. W. Evans, Philadelphia—Pipe cutter.
W. A. Boyden, Harrisburg—Piston packing.
J. A. Boaes, Dinsmore—Mail bag crane.
Ebert & Wehrle, Pittsburgh—Stove.
R. W. Hall, Titusville—Oil well ejector.
Eaton & Latham, Shamokin—Pipe cutter.
E. B. High, Reading—Oil cup.
J. H. Helm, Allegheny—Stove.
J. Klein, Allentown—Washing machine.
G. H. Reck, Bethlehem—Sash fastener.
J. C. Richards, Philipsburg—Breech loading gun.
Trade Mark—Houch, McCague & Co., Pittsburgh—Flour.

OHIO.

A. Dressel, Cleveland—Locomotive head light.
W. B. Richardson, Cleveland—Journal boxes.
N. A. Buell, Cleveland—Electric annunciator.
J. Worley, Cleveland—Time lock.
M. Obermiller, Toledo—Faucet.
L. R. Hartman, Cincinnati—Baking pan.
A. Wilhelm, Cincinnati—Carpet stretcher.
J. W. Scanland, Selma—Butter tub.
J. Hinkley, Norwalk—Carpet sweeper.
C. A. Warren, Toledo—Molding machine.
S. Carlove, Dayton—Step ladder chair.
J. Dering, Akron—Dash board.
Reissue—J. Q. C. Searle. Cincinnati—Stove.
Design—W. R. McComas, Cincinnati—Drop handles.

A SORRY PICNIC PARTY.

Three Persons Drowned—A Farmer and His Young Wife Die in Each Other's Arms—A Friend Who Attempted Their Rescue Also Drowned—Narrow Escape of Others.

ELDRED, PA., July 10.—A terrible casualty occurred at Seven Mile Pond, three miles from this place, last Saturday. A mile and a half from the pond is the farm house of Thomas Bream. A year ago his only son, William, went to Buffalo to work, and on the 2d of this month he was married to a Miss Annie Chase, of that place, and came on with his bride to spend a few days at the homestead. To-day they were to have returned to Buffalo, and on Saturday a farewell picnic was given them at Seven Mile Pond. The picnic was attended by a dozen or two of neighboring farm people. About six o'clock in the evening, preparations having been made to go home, Mrs. Bream, the bride, and Emma Bream, her husband's sister, expressed a wish to be rowed around the lake, and the husband seated them in the boat, together with Maggie Sanders and Friend Vance. The boat was old and weather-beaten, and some of the older people in the party protested against so many going out in it. Vance had been fishing in the boat during the day, and declared that it was perfectly safe. Bream rowed out to the middle of the pond, where the water is very deep, and the boat was drifting idly about, when Vance rose suddenly to his feet to point out to one of the ladies some object on the shore. As he arose his whole weight was brought on the bottom of the boat, and one of the worm-eaten boards broke in two, making an opening through which the water rushed rapidly. Young Bream pulled hard for the shore, and Vance shouted for another boat; but the boat filled so rapidly that in less than a minute it was swamped, and the inmates were struggling for life in the pond, a hundred yards from shore. Old Mr. Bream and a man named Simon Turner ran along the shore to get another boat, which was some distance away, while George Bates and Burt. Wade jumped in the water and swam out to the aid of the struggling party. Young Bream, who was a good swimmer, grasped his wife when the boat sank, and would have reached the shore safely with her had she not, in her terror, clung to him so tightly that his movements were hampered, and he could only work to keep himself and her afloat until the arrival of aid. Vance was an expert in the water, and thought he could support Miss Bream and Maggie Sanders until he was relieved, and he went at once to their aid. When he reached them they both threw their arms about him, and, in spite of his appeals to them to unloose his arms, they clung to him, screaming in terror. The consequence was that he was entirely helpless and at the mercy of the water, and when Bates and Wade arrived the three had twice sunk below the surface, and Vance was unconscious, while the girls were still struggling wildly and retaining their hold on the drowning man. Bream shouted to Bates and Wade to give their attention to Vance and the girls, as he could keep himself and wife afloat until they could help him. Bates seized hold of Miss Sanders and tore her loose from Vance as they again disappearing from view. Wade tried to separate Miss Bream from Vance, but could not loosen her grasp, so he told Bates to swim ashore with Miss Sanders, and he would support Vance and the other girl until he came back or until the boat arrived. The elder Mr. Bream and Mr. Turner found that the boat they had gone after was half filled with water, and had no oars, not even a paddle, and was consequently useless. In the meantime, George Bates had reached land safely with Miss Sanders, and handed her over to her friends, who succeeded in restoring her in a short time. He then started back to the assistance of his companion, who was calling loudly for help. Young Bream had succeeded in releasing his wife's tight clasp, and getting her subject to his control, started for shore. He had got within a hundred feet of the shore when suddenly he threw up his hand and shouted: "For Christ's sake, some one help me!"

There was no one on shore who could swim but the father of the young man, and he, though nearly seventy years old, plunged in the water and started for his drowning son. He had taken scarcely a stroke when the young man disappeared beneath the surface, his wife still clinging to him. The old man swam about the spot ready to seize them when they came up, but they did not reappear. When her [illegible] George Bates reached the spot where his brave comrade was, by herculean efforts, supporting the burden of the unconscious Vance and Miss Bream. Bates immediately took charge of the girl, and the two men started slowly, but as rapidly as they were able, for shore, which they would never have reached but for the unexpected aid that was extended to them. Simon Turner, who had gone with old Mr. Bream after the boat which they gave up as useless, subsequently returned to it, and turning the water out tore a piece of board off the stern, and with that as a paddle started out into the pond. Bates and his companion were not more than half way to the shore and just as they had given up all hope of saving either their charges or themselves, they saw Turner approaching them. They put forth renewed exertions to support themselves, and were soon pulled in the old boat, together with the unconscious bodies of Vance and Miss Bream. Turner got safely to shore, and the bodies were quickly taken in charge by anxious friends. Miss Bream responded to the efforts that were made to restore her, and was finally resuscitated, but Vance was past all aid. Bates and Wade were completely exhausted and had to be carried from the boat. Old Mr. Bream had to be taken by force away from the spot where his son had gone down, or he would in a few minutes have shared a like fate. Next morning Bates and Wade had so far recovered as to be able to look for the missing bodies. They were found at the bottom of the pond, their arms entwined about each other. The clothing of Bream had caught in a projecting root or snag, and he had thus been held beneath the water until both he and his bride were drowned. He was twenty-six years old, and she eighteen. Vance was twenty-five, and a cousin of Bream. He was soon to have been married to Maggie Sanders, who was rescued by Bates, and is almost insane over the tragic death of her lover. The father and mother of the drowned couple are both prostrated by the sad affair, and a shock has gone through the entire community. The funerals of the young people will take place to-day.

MISSOURI RAILROAD ROBBERY.

The Search for the Outlaws Unsuccessful—The Whole Country Aroused.

ST. LOUIS, July 10.—E. C. Graves, who was arrested near Otterville, on Saturday last, on suspicion of having been concerned in some way in the railroad robbery near that place on Friday night, was released on Sunday evening, it being clearly evident that he had nothing to do with the affair. Information has been received from General Montgomery that the robbers separated on Saturday night in the bed of a stream some three miles from Florence, and since then the trail has not been discovered. At last accounts the belief was that they were in the brush several miles south of Florence, and surrounded by several parties who were closely watching all outlets. The Osage river is very high, and can only be crossed at ferries. These are all guarded by vigilant and well armed parties, and it is not believed the robbers can get away, at least not without a fight. General Montgomery will stay on the scout as long as there is the slightest possibility of capturing the outlaws. The express and railroad companies are doing everything in their power to effect the capture of the robbers, and citizens throughout the whole country are on the alert and rendering all the assistance possible.

MAN OR WOMAN?

A Memphis Sensation—A Man Five Years in Female Attire—Put into Pantaloons and the Chain Gang.

MEMPHIS, July 11.—A sensation was created here to-day by the arrest of the notorious negro named Francis Thompson, who has figured here for the past fifteen years as the keeper of a notorious assignation house, and passed for a woman. During the sitting of the Congressional Investigating Committee here after the riots of 1866, she figured extensively as a witness, and swore that during the night of the riot she was outraged thirteen times. During the past five years Thompson has been arrested frequently, but always managed to escape the clutches of the law, but the suspicions of the officers being aroused, several physicians were called in and examined him, and developed the fact that Thompson was a man. He was made to don male garb, and sentenced to the chain-gang for one hundred days.

The Railroad Robbers Not Yet Captured.

ST. LOUIS, July 11.—The latest accounts from various sources respecting the railroad robbers is to the effect General Montgomery is still on the scout for them. Several other parties are in the field, but no definite tidings have been obtained of them. A report gained circulation here to-night that Montgomery had been killed in a fight with the robbers, but could not be traced to any reliable source. There is now a reward of $1,000 each for the capture of the robbers—$300 each by the State and the remainder by the express and railroad companies.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Turco-Servian War.

THE TURKS GAIN FURTHER ADVANTAGES.

PARIS, July 11.—The Turks have captured Zartschar, and the Servian General Tchernayeff is hemmed in between the Turkish armies marching from Widdin and Sophia. The position of the Servian General Autich, near Novi Bazar, is threatened.

BETTER REPORTS FROM THE SERVIAN SIDE

BELGRADE, July 11.—The Turks have retreated from the right bank of the river Drina to Widdin, and the Servian army now occupies several villages in that region. The population of the district have risen and joined the Servians. The Servians under General Benifau fought a superior force of Turks several hours, on the 7th inst., at Kruschevaz. The Turkish loss is considerable. The Servians, with but slight loss, captured some flags, a quantity of arms, and occupied several villages.

RUMORED CRUSHING DEFEAT OF TCHERNAYEFF.

LONDON, July 12.—The *Standard's* Vienna dispatch says: Turkish telegrams report that General Tchernayeff has suffered a crushing defeat, and fled to Servia in disorder. The report is unconfirmed.

ENGLISH NEUTRALITY.

LONDON, July 12.—The *Daily News* says that Earl Derby has consented to receive a deputation on Friday, including many members of Parliament, who will present a memorial urging strict neutrality on the Eastern question. Mr. Gladstone has declined to preside at a public meeting on the same subject. The Earl of Shaftesbury will probably be invited to do so.

SAITSCHKAR NOT TAKEN BY THE TURKS.

PARIS, July 12.—The *Soir's* Belgrade dispatch denies that the Turks have taken Saitschkar. Prince Milan has not quitted Deligrad since the battle of Akpalanka.

SERVIA'S HEAVY LOSSES.

LONDON, July 12.—The *Telegraph's* Vienna special says a moderate calculation shows that Servia, in nine days, has lost five and a half per cent. of her forces. There is considerable discouragement at Belgrade. We may hear any day of armistice proposals.

The *Telegraph's* Paris special says: I hear on very trustworthy authority that the Servians are about to crave amnesty through the intervention of Russia.

ENGAGEMENT AT PODGOZITZA.

RAGUSA, July 11.—Turkish advices received here state that an engagement had occurred at Podgozitza between two battalions of Turkish regulars, assisted by volunteers, and 5,000 Montenegrins. The latter were driven from their fortifications, losing 400 killed and 400 wounded, including thirty officers. The Turkish loss was only thirty-six.

Reuter's Telegram Company has a Scutari dispatch, however, stating that firing was audible throughout Monday. The Turks in the direction of Podgozitza endeavored to reopen the road to Medun. The attempt apparently failed. There was fighting throughout the day at Kernitz, on the west of Lake Scutari. The Turks suffered considerable loss. Many of the wounded are arriving here.

NOVOCELO BOMBARDED.

BELGRADE July 11.—A Turkish gunboat has bombarded Novocelo, which was previously captured by the Servians. Some houses were ignited. It is officially stated that the Servians have captured Little Zwornic. The defenders, consisting of two battalions of regulars and a large force of Bashi Bazouks, lost 200 killed and many wounded.

HARBOR OF KLEK TO BE CLOSED.

VIENNA, July 12.—The *Presse* says it was agreed at the Reichstadt interview to close the harbor of Klek immediately against the landing of Turkish troops.

RUSSIA FOR NON-INTERVENTION.

PARIS, July 11.—The *Temps* says the Russian Ambassador and Grand Duke Contantine had an interview with M. Thiers to-day. What then transpired shows that Russia is determined to uphold non-intervention, and an endeavor to induce Turkey to exercise moderation when her honor is satisfied by some important triumphs.

POSITION OF ITALY.

ROME, July 11.—The Foreign Minister, replying in the Chambers to an interpellation relative to Eastern affairs, said the confirmation of the principle of non-intervention at the Reichstadt interview strengthened the guarantees for the maintenance of peace between the Great Powers.

THE INTERVIEW AT REICHSTADT—AUSTRIA OFFERS MEDIATION.

LONDON, July 11.—The *Times'* Berlin special has the following: At the Reichstadt interview Count Andrassy offered to mediate between Russia and England. Count Andrassy seems to have had reason to hope that Germany would co-operate in the mediation. Russia having given no definite answer, the situation remains unchanged. In the above offer, Count Andrassy said he was unable to consent to any territorial change in Turkey, unless approved by the other Powers. He was, however, willing to maintain the existing arrangement and support the Berlin memorandum.

The *Daily News'* Belgrade dispatch says: The correspondents who were reported killed and wounded have arrived here in safety.

MONTENEGRIN INSURGENTS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 12.—The payment of interest on the public debt has again been postponed. The Montenegrin insurgents occupied Dati, on Turkish territory, but were dislodged. Both sides suffered considerably.

GENERAL PEACE OF EUROPE TO BE PRESERVED.

VIENNA, July 12.—It is stated that Russia will not take any step in the Eastern question without an understanding with all the Great Powers, consequently the general peace of Europe will be preserved.

THE SERVIAN SITUATION.

PARIS, July 12.—The *Temps* has a special from Senlin, which thus summarizes the Servian situation: All depends upon General Tchernayeff, who, with the best Servian troops, appears to intend turning the flank of the Turkish Timok army by advancing along the road between Pirot and Akpalanka. The statement that Tchernayeff is retreating is unconfirmed. The town of Paratchin has been decorated to receive Prince Milan.

A BATTLE WON BY MONTENEGRINS.

RAGUSA, July 12.—Sclavonic advices announce that a force of 5,000 Turks attacked the villages of Kergueze and Techza on Monday. The Turks were defeated and driven to Murity, where they embarked on steamers in the Lake of Scutari. The Turks lost 400 and the Montenegrins 100. The latter captured a convoy of prisoners.

A PRODIGAL'S RETURN.

A Wanderer Commits Suicide in His Old Home.

ELMIRA, N. Y., July 8.—Twenty years ago Wellington Coleman, then aged sixteen years, disappeared from his father's home in Westport, Pa. His room was found in disorder and bloody garments and a dirk on the floor. It was supposed that the boy had been murdered by his French tutor, who disappeared at the same time, and his body hidden. Long and diligent search, however, failed to reveal the boy either dead or alive. The father left the town and the affair was nearly forgotten, when last week a stranger appeared at the village hotel and said he was Wellington Coleman. He related the story of his leaving home, from a desire to go to sea, and his subsequent wanderings and hardships. He was drawn home by a desire to see his father, whom he had not heard from after going abroad. He was penniless and broken in health and spirits. He visited his old home, which had been for many years deserted. Some one passing the house soon after heard two pistol shots. Search was made, and the stranger was found dead in one of the rooms, with two pistol shot wounds in his head.

THE LAKE DISASTER.

List of Names of Bodies Recovered.

MILWAUKEE, July 11.—The agent at Duluth gives the following list of the lost on the St. Clair whose bodies have been recovered: Judge Edward, Captain Millar and Neil Leitch, of Marquette; David Lawrence and G. H. Beardsley, of Ontonagon; Mr. Eaton, an explorer from Big Rapids, Michigan; D. Collins, S. Stewart and Alexander Shea, of Duluth; Richard Shickeleton, clerk, of Detroit; two Frenchmen, firemen, belonging at Duluth, and one unrecognized passenger.

LYNCHING IN NEBRASKA.

A Condemned Murderer Assassinated by a Mob.

OMAHA, July 10.—The *Herald's* special from Nebraska City says: Between one and two this morning a party a masked men overpowered the guards, entered the jail and assassinated Hank Dodge, who was to be executed on the 21st of July. Dodge was confined in an iron cage and chained. Considerable excitement prevails, the people looking upon the deed as a foul, cowardly murder.

The Crops in Neighboring States.

CINCINNATI, July 7.—Crop reports from 238 points in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky and Tennessee were telegraphed to the *Gazette* last night. From these reports it appears the season thus far has been very propitious for growing most kinds of grain, but just as harvest approaches there is threatened disaster from continued rains from all points, except Tennessee and Southern Kentucky. Fears of the destruction of a portion of the crops from this cause is entertained. As the crops now stand, wheat promises to yield two thirds; oats less than an average crop; hay in abundance, but rank and weedy; wheat suffering considerably from the ravages of the weevil.

THE INDIAN WAR.

An Indian Account of the Custer Massacre—The General Slew Six Savages Before He Fell, Shot by a Chief Whom He Had Arrested for Murder—The Indians Short of Ammunition—No News from General Crook.

OMAHA, July 11.—Up to noon to-day no confirmation of the painful rumor that since the fall of Custer the Indians turned on Crook and destroyed his command, including himself, has been received. The officers at headquarters say such a calamity is possible, though not probable, as Crook's well known abilities and good sized force, will enable him to prevent it. If beaten at all it is by overwhelming numbers. His late fight on the Rosebud is, in the light of recent events, considered a victory.

FORT FETTERMAN, July 11.—The last word from Crook's camp was dated June 28. A courier can reach here from him in seventy-two hours, if not waylaid. Seven companies of infantry escorted a supply train. We have no news of it since leaving, but are expecting a courier from Crook daily.

SIOUX CITY, IOWA, July 12.—Agency Indians along the Upper Missouri, who have received an account of Custer's fight through some hostiles who took part in it, say Custer shot three Indians with his pistol and killed three others with his saber, when he fell, shot through the head by Rain-in-the-face, a chief whom Custer had forcibly arrested some time ago for murder. The Indians lost seventy killed, among them many noted chiefs. The fight was hand to hand. The Indians say they did not fear the pistols as much as the sabers. They are nearly out of ammunition, and will not fight again until they get a supply from the agencies.

CHEYENNE, July 12.—On Saturday night a body of Indians raided the ranche of Ramsey and Hunter & Abbott, fifty miles north on the Chug, taking nine horses from the former and thirteen from the latter.

Advices from the North Platte state that Major Walker, just in from Birdwood, reports the Indians in large numbers in camp on the headwaters of the Dismal, forty miles north of that place. Herders after stock in that section were obliged to return without it.

There is no further news from Crook, and no uneasiness whatever felt at Fetterman for his safety.

The latest advices from General Merritt's Fifth Cavalry headquarters say all is quiet in that vicinity.

ATCHISON, KS., July 12.—Six companies of the Sixth Infantry, under command of General Miles, passed through here this evening, *en route* to the Sioux country. They were from Fort Leavenworth.

OMAHA, July 12.—A dispatch from Fort Fetterman to-night says there was not a word of truth in the rumor of Crook's fight and defeat with the Indians. All sorts of rumors are afloat, which are contradicted by officers, except that nothing has been heard from Crook for the past ten days. A courier is expected here daily, from which point news will undoubtedly be received first.

CHICAGO, July 12.—Specials from Sioux City say Indians arriving there from the battle with Custer give an account of the barbarous treatment of the bodies of deceased soldiers. Rain-in-the-face cut the heart from Custer's dead body, put it on a pole, and a grand war dance was held around it. The Indians are jubilant, boastful and sanguine of making better terms on account of their success.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—General Sheridan, who telegraphed to General Sherman yesterday, expecting to hear from Crook last night, telegraphs to-day, "No news."

The officers of the Seventh Cavalry have been ordered to join their regiment immediately.

POLITICAL.

Ohio.

THE CINCINNATI "VOLKSBLATT" COMES OUT FOR HAYES AND WHEELER.

CINCINNATI, July 11.—The *Volksblatt* of this city this morning, in an editorial, favors Hayes and Wheeler for President and Vice President of the United States. Frederick Hassaurek, who has been its managing editor, has retired from active connection with the paper.

New York.

NOTIFICATION OF THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES.

NEW YORK, July 11.—The committee appointed by the Democratic National Convention to notify the nominees, have appointed a sub-committee to inform Governor Hendricks of his nomination for Vice President. The committee has decided upon an address, in which Governor Tilden will be officially informed of his nomination for President.

A COMMITTEE NOTIFIES SAPONACEOUS SAMUEL OF HIS NOMINATION—GAMMON AND CHAMPAGNE.

NEW YORK, July 11.—The committee appointed by the St. Louis Convention to notify Governor Tilden of his nomination for the Presidency by the Democratic party, waited on the Governor to-night at his residence. Delegates from nearly present. The Governor gave the committee a cordial greeting. General McClernand addressed the Governor, and outlined the work of the St. Louis Convention. It was august in character, patriotic in sentiment, and met at a time when civil authority was exposed to fresh encroachments from the military; when hard money was dishonored and virtually banished from circulation by vicious legislation; when speculation and corruption were sapping the foundations of the Government. The convention determined to save the country, and chose for its standard bearers tried, true and trusted men. General McClernand then read the address of the committee, conveying official information of the nomination to Governor Tilden. It stated that he was nominated because his name is prominently identified with reform, reduction of taxation and maintenance of the rights of the laboring classes, and his record is one of untarnished purity in the eyes of his countrymen.

Hon. W. B. Hanna, of Indiana, also delivered a lengthy address to the Governor on behalf of the Democratic party of Indiana, pledging him their united and entire support.

Governor Tilden replied, accepting the nomination and said he would soon transmit them a formal letter of acceptance. He said he believed his nomination was not a mere personal preference, rather a declaration in favor of administrative reform, with which events had associated him in the public mind. The demands for reform in all governments, and chiefly in the Federal Government, have led to a series of surprises in popular assemblages, and perhaps in the convention itself. What we have witnessed may be an augury of what we may witness in the election about to take place. The labor of reforming the system of government is great, and if elected I should enter upon great duties, not as on a holiday recreation, but much in that spirit of consecration in which a soldier enters battle. We now see the dawn of a better day for our country. The Republic is yet to be renovated, to live in all the future. Governor Tilden wound up by cordially thanking the members of the committee, after which a collation was enjoyed.

Tennessee.

AN INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.

MEMPHIS, July 11.—Hon. Dorsey B. Thomas, Independent candidate for Governor, is here arranging for the campaign.

DOMESTIC TRAGEDY.

A Dissolute Fellow Causes the Death of His Wife, Murders Two of His Brothers-in-Law and Wounds Another of the Family.

[From the Reading Eagle, July 10.]

A correspondent from Souderton, near Coopersville, says: "A terrible tragedy has just occurred. A farmer named Mandle and his family have been ruined. His daughter married a man named Charles Watkins, a dissolute scoundrel. He then deserted her. This was last February, since which time nothing was heard of him until two weeks ago, when he appeared at the home of the Mandles, in a wretched state of intoxication. He was very abusive to the whole family, particularly to his wife. Finally, the foul language of the man provoked James Mandle into a fight with him. Watkins was worsted, and left the house swearing vengeance.

During the trouble Mrs. Watkins fainted and was carried to bed. Two days afterwards she died in premature confinement.

From the time of her burial there has been continual trouble between the family and their son-in-law, Watkins, who remained in the neighborhood indulging his drunken and brutal habits. The Mandles warned him to keep away from them, the son James threatening him with personal violence if he neglected the bidding. Watkins answered that he would be even with them yet, unless they gave him the property that had been bequeathed to his wife by her deceased aunt, a Mrs. Bannon, of Danville, Pa.

The dispute culminated tragically on Friday. On that day Mr. Mandle and his two sons, James and Martin, were harvesting in a field near the farm house, when Watkins approached and began denouncing the whole family, especially his father-in-law. He was ordered away, and upon refusing to go, was attacked by James with a scythe. Watkins drew a knife and stabbed his assailant to the heart.

Old Mr. Mandle and Martin then rushed upon the murderer with their scythes, but notwithstanding the severe cuts that they inflicted upon different parts of his body, Watkins managed to kill the younger son and seriously wounded the father.

He then escaped, and is supposed to have gone either to New York or the mining country, where he is said to have numerous friends.

Nothing was known about the tragedy until late in the evening, as Mr. Mandle and his sons were in the habit of remaining in the harvest field until a late hour, and it was only after Mrs. Mandle and her daughters had become uneasy at their absence, that search was made for the missing ones.

The greatest excitement prevailed in the region where the murders occured, and had the infuriated people captured the assassin, he would have been lynched.

At last accounts Mr. Mandle was dying, while Mrs. Mandle, from excitement and prostration, was nigh unto death.

COUNTY INSTITUTIONS.

The State Board of Public Charities on Our Jail and Homes for the Indigent.

The following paragraphs are taken from the report of the State Board of Public Charities, just issued in pamphlet form:

ALLEGHENY COUNTY JAIL.

Visited August 31, 1875. This jail, to be properly understood, must be seen. It cannot be described; originally, it may have answered the purpose for which it was designed. I cannot understand that even now, in its curiously arranged departments, it might be possible to dispose of about one-third of its present inmates with some degree of safety and comfort. Its original capacity was about fifty—171 are stowed away in it now. Four or more occupy one cell, the size of which, 8 by 12, by 8 feet, in height. On the second tier, five and six lodged in one cell. There can be no use in urging a regard to proper hygienic conditions in such a bedlam. No effort of man or woman could preserve any considerable cleanliness. The brush, water and soap, when vigorously applied, do ordinarily effect much. They are impotent here. Ordinary means for ventilation are in use, with what effect cannot be ascertained by entering a cell, specially when the mercury rises in Fahrenheit 85°. Forced ventilation, if worked by a fifty horse power, would be useless. To dissipate the foul exhalations constantly emanating from the throats and bodies of nearly two hundred vagrants shut up in a prison arranged as this is simply impossible.

The jail and court house are placed in near proximity. The intimacy, I may so call it, is close and dangerous. The wonder is that pestilence has not done its dire work ere now. Courts, and juries, and lawyers have thus far escaped its ravages. It would be wise to be admonished and not to rest too surely, while such a peril is constantly lurking and may break out any moment.

The number of prisoners now confined is 171. It is vain to expect even the ordinary prison discipline in such a jail. The warden and his assistants do what they can. They look on and deplore their own helplessness. Take a view of the crowd in the male department, consisting of old and young, white and black, as they congregate in the corridor. He may desire to transfer the juvenile offenders into a separate apartment, place the convict here and the untried elsewhere. But no such classification is possible. It is in vain to attempt to establish habits of order and cleanliness in a population which undergoes such quick and constant changes; for it is to be remembered that this jail is used almost entirely as a place of detention for persons charged with crime. The prisoners sentenced over ten days are sent to the Workhouse. The longer term prisoners are sent to the Penitentiary. I desire it to be distinctly understood that in the above observation, no reflections, whatever, are intended upon the Warden and his assistants.

The remedy for these serious wrongs is not to be found in any system of management which it is practicable to pursue in a prison thus occupied, but in a new and suitably arranged jail, without properly adapted buildings, it is rendered impossible to exercise appropriate care over the criminal and defective classes.

PITTSBURGH CITY HOME.

Under the careful management pursued in this houses, the numerous inmates are judiciously distributed, if not in accordance with the strictest rules of classification, yet with as great a regard for their comfort as unfavorable circumstances will admit of. Special mention is made of the kind treatment of the insane in this institution and of the general good management of it.

ALLEGHENY CITY HOME.

This place was visited on August 20, 1875. Its general appearance and condition then, though not decidedly bad," is not what, in many respects, it might reasonably be expected to be. It is arranged with many or all the conveniences required to insure thorough cleanliness and order.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY HOME.

A visit to this home cannot fail to impress one most favorably. The comfortable looking residence, the eligible spot upon which it is erected, the tasteful embellishment of the spacious ground, the comfortably furnished apartments, the considerate care and attention extended towards all, with the air of comfort and content visible upon every countenance, make it a place to be remembered and to which you take pleasure in returning. It continues to enjoy the benefit of Mr. Hultz and family's faithful and competent care. The secret of a successful administration in these, as in other institutions, is to be traced, not so much to external advantages, as to the officers who conduct them.

THE HEATED TERM.

Seasonable Hints on Living.

The intensely warm weather which has prevailed for the past few days, has largely increased the mortality lists, especially in the more populous cities. It is but seldom that the country experiences a heated term of such intensity and duration, and as thousands of persons make no sort of preparation for it, it is not surprising that many are stricken down. There are many things that can be done to ward off the attacks of sickness incident to the summer season. One of the most important is personal cleanliness. The bath is essential to health—in winter as well as in summer—but thousands in all large cities are either utter strangers to it, or use it so seldom as to receive but little benefit from it. It is important also, that the dwelling house, from cellar to attic, be thoroughly renovated before the advent of warm weather. The most fatal diseases are engendered by permitting the accumulation of organic matter in cellars and back yards. The refuse of the vegetables and fruits used through the winter, with rotten or decaying wood, piles of ashes, etc., are too often permitted to lie until the heat sets free the poisonous gases, and fatal fevers are developed. Filthy streets and sewers are also sources of disease and death; and the city authorities, or boards of health, should apply the cleansing process with the same promptness and thoroughness as the private citizen in dealing with his own premises. Leaving out of view sanitary regulations which are beyond the control of individuals, every person ought to be able to manage the matter of diet. Overeating, at all times hurtful, is particularly injurious in warm weather. People who are accustomed to good living during the winter, are loth to curtail their bills of fare on the approach of spring; but it must be done, or health will suffer. So in the matter of drinking—especially in the drinking of ice water, beer, ale, etc. There must be a lopping off and cutting down all round, if proper preparation is made to get through the dog days with a reasonable degree of health and comfort. Persons who swelter most through the day, and seethe through the night, are those who eat intemperately—making way with large quantities of highly seasoned food at every meal, and drinking excessively of ice water, or more hurtful liquids between meals. Upon a system thus vitiated, an attack of cholera morbus is not only certain, but is always attended with danger. Of course, as regards eating, some persons require much more food than others; and no rules can be given either as to the kinds or quantity which should be eaten. Every man must be "a law unto himself" in this matter, with the qualification which is enjoined by the command: "Be temperate in all things." Even with a reasonable degree of temperance in eating and drinking, it is still impossible to "keep cool" with the thermometer ranging in the nineties; but the temperate person undoubtedly escapes much of the discomfort which the intemperate man experiences, and when epidemic or other diseases become prevalent, he is generally proof against their assaults. The care of children, at this season of the year, should enlist the special attention of parents. The fact that over fifty-two per cent. of the deaths which occurred in this city during the past month were children under five years of age, should impress the most indifferent with the importance of looking after the health of the young. Ignorance of sanitary laws is doubtless the cause of the loss of many children; and neglect of the simplest rules of health, on the part of parents who are well informed, brings scores of youth to the grave. Too much time is devoted to the frivolities of life, and too little attention to the great problem of how to live and enjoy good health. There is no time when this truth is more forcibly impressed upon the mind than during the "heated term," and those who are wise will seek to improve the lesson now.

OBITUARY.

Death of Benjamin Singerly.

Mr. Benjamin Singerly died at six o'clock Sunday at his residence, No. 187 Second avenue, aged sixty-one years. His disease was apoplexy. The deceased was in Harrisburg last week attending to his business as usual up to Thursday evening, at which time he received intelligence of the serious illness of a brother in Philadelphia, Mr. Joseph Singerly, and he started for that city on Friday morning. Before reaching there, however, he had an attack of sunstroke, and as soon as he had recovered sufficiently to travel he returned to Harrisburg, which place he left for Pittsburgh at twelve o'clock on Saturday night, arriving here at eight o'clock yesterday morning. He took his bed as soon as he reached home, and aside from the suffering occasioned by the high temperature, he rested comparatively easy until a few minutes before five P. M., when he was stricken with the disease which caused his death. The stroke deprived him of consciousness and he remained in that state until he died.

Mr. Singerly was born in Philadelphia in 1815, and from his early boyhood until he was twenty-one he worked in the pressrooms of various printing offices in that city, acquiring great proficiency as a pressman. He was engaged for several years in the *Ledger* press-rooms. In the spring of 1845 he came to Pittsburgh to take charge of the first steam printing press that was operated in this city, that of the *Chronicle*, if we are correctly informed. In a year or two he purchased *Sibbett's Bank Note Review*, and erected the printing house on Third avenue, known as "Singerly's Building," where he conducted the *Review* for several years, in connection with a large job printing establishment. The latter he has continued ever since, and owned at his death. He has been State Printer for many years, the firm in Harrisburg being Singerly & Myers, until within a few years, when, by the death of his partner, Mr. Uriah Myers, he became sole proprietor of the business in the State Capital. About two years ago his building in Harrisburg was destroyed by fire, and with that enterprise which has characterized his whole life he lost no time in replacing the burned building with one of the finest printing houses in the State. Up to the time of the fire Mr. Singerly was the printer of the Osgood series of school books, but before he could rebuild his office the publication of the books was transferred to a house in Philadelphia. Although he sustained a heavy loss by the fire, Mr. S. was fortunately possessed of abundant wealth and his financial standing was by no means weakened thereby, as was shown by the stately edifice which so speedily rose from the ashes of his burned establishment.

Mr. Singerly was a self-made man in the fullest sense of the term. He came to Pittsburgh without a dollar, and by his individual exertion, indomitable energy, perseverence and economy he amassed a large fortune. He was never married, and his only relatives, we understand, are a brother and sister in Philadelphia, and two nephews in this city, Mr. Joseph L. Lare, of the *Post*, and Mr. Edwin Lare. Deceased was a member of the Select Council from the Second ward, taking his seat last January, and has been one of the most attentive and useful members of that body.

A MURDER.

Fatal Result of the Third Avenue Shooting.

William Thomas Edgar, who was shot on Saturday night by Edward Gibbons, died Friday morning between eight and nine o'clock at the Homeopathic Hospital. Yesterday we published the substance of Edgar's dying statement, made the night previous to Mayor McCarthy. He directly charged that Gibbons fired the shot. Coroner McCallin will hold an inquest this evening.

An information for murder was made against Gibbons, and after a hearing before the Mayor he was finally committed for trial.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

A Young Girl Commits a Forgery and Cuts Her Throat.

Thursday afternoon a girl aged about fifteen years, named Dolly Krause, residing with her parents at Etna, attempted to commit suicide by cutting her throat with a razor. Earlier in the day she had taken a check for $175, signed by herself, to the Sharpsburg and Etna Savings Bank, where her father had money on deposit. The cashier advised her of the necessity of having her father's signature, when she went home and placed it to the check and returned to the bank. A clerk in the bank took the check to Mr. Krause, who said he knew nothing about it. In the meantime the girl left the bank and went home. Arriving there, she endeavored to lift the top off a cistern with the design to end her days somewhere in the vicinity of its bottom, but the weight was too heavy. She then procured a razor and went to the cellar, where she inflicted a serious gash, some three inches in length, in her throat. Leaving the house she was seen by a young man who raised an alarm, and she was followed, and, after an hour's search, discovered sitting on a stump quite a distance from her home. She was taken to the house of Mr. George Seavy, near by, and Dr. Purvis summoned. Her wound was properly dressed by the physician, who conveyed her home in his buggy. Her wound is not necessarily dangerous. She says her idea in forging the check was to procure money with which to visit a brother living "out West."

The New Atlas of Allegheny County.

The subscribers to the New Atlas of Allegheny county, will be pleased to learn that the publisher, Mr. G. M. Hopkins, has the work completed, and that copies are now being delivered by Messrs. E. Robinson and J. R. McClintock. The Atlas is gotten up in excellent style, and in addition to the township, borough and village maps, which form the principal features, contains a map of Pennsylvania; map of the United States; geological map of the county; Allegheny county map; map of Pittsburgh and Allegheny cities, showing the new arrangement of wards; description and historical sketch of the county; table of distances, warrant plans, etc. The maps, of course, are all from the most recent data, and the statistical and historical information is authentic and reliable. Valuable as these general maps are, they have been in a measure supplied by previous publications; and the great want supplied by this Atlas, is, relialiable maps of every township, borough, village and town in the country.

So far as we have been able to examine these maps, we find them accurate in their details, and everyway satisfactory. Each town and village is given distinct from the townships in which it is situated, and the streets and property lines are all marked. In the townships the names, the land owners are given upon the farms or lots, and the streams, roads, school houses, churches, etc., are designated. The work seems complete in every detail, and will prove of great advantage to a very large class of citizens, who would pay twice the subscription price rather than be without the information it contains. Those who have not yet subscribed, can leave their orders at No. 25 Church avenue, Allegheny, or address G. M. Hopkins, 320 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

Liver Complaint.

By R. V. Pierce, M. D., of the World's Dispensay, Buffalo, N. Y., author of "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," etc., etc.

The Liver is the great depurating (purifying) organ of the system, and has very appropriately been termed the "housekeeper" of our health. I have observed in the dissecting-room, and also in making *post mortem* examinations of the bodies of those who have died of different diseases, that in a large proportion of cases, the liver has given evidence of having at *some* time been diseased. Liver affections are equally prevalent in beasts. Every butcher knows that the livers of cattle, sheep and swine, are ten times as frequently diseased as any other organ. A healthy liver each day secretes about two and a half pounds of bile. When it becomes torpid, congested, or if, from any cause, it is evident that the elements of the bile must remain in that blood, thus irritating, posisoning and perverting every vital process. Nature attempts to rid the system of these noxious materials by means of other organs, as the kidneys, lungs, skin, &c., which become overtaxed in performing their additional labor, and are unable to withstand the pressure.

The brain, which is the great electrical center of all vitality, becomes overstimulated with unhealthy blood, and fails to normally perform its functions. Hence there is dullness, headache, impairment of the memory, dizziness, gloomy forebodings and irritability of temper. When the blood is diseased the skin manifests discolored spots, pimples, blotches, boils, carbuncles and scrofulous tumors. The stomach and bowels, sooner or later, become affected and constipation, piles, dropsy, dyspepsia or diarrhœa is the inevitable result.

SYMPTOMS OF LIVER COMPLAINT.

A sallow color of the skin, or yellowish-brown spots on the face and other parts of the body; dullness and drowsiness, with *frequent* headache; dizziness, bitter or bad taste in the mouth, dryness of the throat and internal heat; palpitation of the heart, a dry, teasing cough, sore throat, unsteady appetite, sour stomach, rising of the food, and a choking sensation in the throat; sickness and vomiting, distress, heaviness and a bloated, or full feeling about the stomach and sides; aggravating pains in the sides, back or breast and about the shoulders; colic pains and soreness through the bowels; constipation, alternating with diarrhœa; piles, flatulence, nervousness, coldness of the extremities, rush of blood to the head, with symptoms of apoplexy; numbness of the limbs (especially at night) and chills, alternating with hot flashes; kidney and other urinary difficulties, dullness, low spirits and gloomy forebodings. Only a few of these symptoms will be likely to be present in any case at one time.

TREATMENT.—Take *Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery*, with small doses of his *Pleasant Purgative Pellets*, which act as an alterative on the liver. For Liver Complaint and the various affections caused by a diseased liver, these remedies are unsurpassed. The Golden Medical Discovery does not simply *palliate* the disease, but it produces a lasting effect. By its use, the liver and stomach are changed to an active, healthy state, the appetite is regulated, the blood purified and enriched, and the entire system renovated and restored to health.

The Discovery is sold by druggists. R. V. Pierce, M. D., Proprietor, World's Dispensary Buffalo, N. Y. TThs*.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Produce.

CHICAGO, July 12.—Flour in fair demand but at lower rates; spring extra $5 00@5 50. Wheat unsettled but generally higher; No. 1 spring 98c; No. 2, 97@97½c spot; 99½c August; 99½@99⅝c September; No. 3 do 85½@86c; rejected 68c. Corn quiet; No. 2, 46½@46¾ spot; 46⅞c September. Oats firm; No. 2 28⅛c spot. Rye and barley quiet and unchanged. Pork quiet; $19 60@19 65 spot; $19 80 September. Lard quiet; 10 90c spot; 10.92½@10.95c August; 11.02½@11.05c September. Bulkmeats quiet and unchanged. Whisky dull and nominally unchanged.

Latest.—On Call Board this afternoon wheat was lower; 98@98½c August; 98⅞c September. Corn lower; 46⅛@46⅝c August; 46⅝@46⅞c September. Oats 28⅛c cash and August. Pork and lard unchanged.

NEW YORK, July 12.—Flour still strongly in buyers' favor with a moderate inquiry; great depression on parcels liable to heat; receipts 13,000 barrels; No. 2, $2 00@2 75; superfine Western and State $3 00@3 90; common to good extra $4 00@4 75; good to choice $4 80@5 25; white wheat extra $5 30@7 50; extra Ohio $4 40@6 75; St. Louis $4 90@8 50. Rye flour unchanged and dull. Cornmeal unchanged and fairly active. Wheat demoralized and decidedly lower to sell; parcels out of order unsaleable; export demand limited; receipts 248,000 bushels; ungraded spring 89c@$1 14; new amber Delaware; $1 25; No. 2 Milwaukee $1 07@1 10; No. 3 do. 95½c; amber Michigan $1 24. Rye quiet; State 80@85c; Western 73@75c; Canada in bond 83@85c. Barley dull and nominal. Malt quiet and unchanged. Corn heavy; receipts 190,000 bushels; Western mixed, hot, 42@46c; do unsound 46@50; do ungraded 53@56c; yellow, graded, 57c. Oats quiet; Western mixed and State 28@41c. Hay unchanged. Hops quiet; Eastern and Western 8@15c. Coffee quiet; Rio cargoes 15½@19½c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 8⅜@8⅝c; prime 8⅞c. Rosin steady at $1 65@1 70. Turpentine firm at 30½@31c. Pork dull at $20 00@20 10. Beef quiet; plain and extra mess 10@12c. Middles firm; long clear Western 10⅝c. Lard dull; prime steam 11@11½c. Butter quiet; Western 12@22c. Cheese unchanged. Whisky quiet but steady at $1 13.

NEW ORLEANS, July 12.—Flour quiet but firm; superfine $3 50@4 10; double extra $4 20@4 50; treble do $4 70@6 10. Corn steady; mixed 62c; white 65c; yellow 68c. Oats steady at 39@42c. Cornmeal quiet at $2 50@2 75. Hay quiet; prime $15 00; choice $20 00@21 00. Pork quiet at $21 75. Lard dull; tierce 12@12½c. Bulkmeats quiet and unchanged. Whisky firm at $1 13. Coffee quiet; Rio cargoes 15½@18c. Sugar firm; fair to fully fair 8⅜@9c; prime 9¼c. Rice quiet at 4@6½c.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.—Flour dull; extra $4 00@4 50; Minnesota family $5 20@6 00. Wheat less active and unchanged. Corn quiet; yellow 58½@61c; mixed 54@58c. Oats quiet; white 32½@44c; mixed 28@32c. Pork $21 00@21 50. Lard 11½@12½c. Cloverseed held at 17@18c. Whisky—Western $1 14. Butter quiet; New York and Bradford county extras 25@27c; do firsts 21½@24c; Western extras 20@22c; do firsts 18@19c. Cheese firm at 9@11c. Eggs quiet at 19@21c.

BOSTON, July 12.—Flour quiet; superfine Western $3 00@3 87½; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family $4 50@6 50; white wheat Ohio, Indiana and Michigan $6 75; Illinois $6 00@8 00; St. Louis $6 62½@8 75; fancy Minnesota $7 00@9 25. Corn quiet; new mixed and yellow 60@65c. Oats—No. 2 and mixed 37½@45c; rejected 31@35c.

TOLEDO, July 12.—Flour firm and in fair demand. Wheat quiet but steady; No. 2 white Wabash $1 27; No. 1 white Michigan $1 22; amber $1 15. Corn quiet; high mixed 50c; seller August 51c; low mixed, seller August, 49½c; no grade 48c; damaged 38c. Oats dull; No. 2 and Michigan 32½c.

MILWAUKEE, July 12.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat closed weak; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 08¾; do hard $1 16; No. 2, 97½c; No. 3, 86½c. Corn quiet; No. 2, 45c. Oats firm; No. 2, 28c. Rye dull and neglected; No. 1, 65c. Barley entirely nominal; No. 2 spring 70c; No. 3, 40c.

LIVERPOOL, July 12.—California white wheat average 9s 8d@10s; do club 9s 10s@10s 4d; red Western spring. Nos. 2 to 1, 8s 2d@9s 6d. Flour 21¼@24s. Corn 25⅛s. Oats 3@3½s. Barley 3½s. Peas 36s. Cloverseed 50@55s. Lard 51s. Cheese 26⅛s.

LOUISVILLE, July 12.—Cotton dull at 11c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat $1 00@1 06. Corn firm at 48@49c. Rye nominal. Oats 38@39c. Pork $21 00. Bulkmeats 8¼@10¾@11½c. Bacon 9¼@11⅞@12½c. Hams 14½@15c. Lard 13½@14c. Whisky $1 10.

ST. LOUIS, July 12—Cotton dull and nominal. Flour firm at $4 00@5 00. Wheat quiet at $1 37½. Corn firm at 41½@42½c. Oats quiet at 28½c. Rye quiet at 65c. Whisky firm at $1 11. Provisions—Only small job demand.

MEMPHIS, July 12.—Cotton quiet at 10⅝c. Flour firm. Corn quiet at 58@58½c. Oats dull at 48@50c. Lard dull at 12⅜@13c. Bacon firm at 9¼@11½@12½c.

OSWEGO, July 12.—No. 1 Milwaukee club wheat $1 24; No. 1 white Michigan $1 46. Corn firmer; No. 2 held at 58c. Barley quiet and unchanged.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 12, 1876.

No new developments were reported in the monetary situation to-day. Considering the oppressive weather and the general dullness of trade, the business of the banks was comparatively fair, but the same absence of life that has characterized business in the past pervaded financial affairs today. An ordinary amount of business in the usual routine of checking and depositing was done, but the loan market was quite languid and the commercial paper offering was in comparatively light volume. Commercial movements of all kinds being at a comparative stand-still, the difficulties encountered by the banks in finding employment for their funds will not be likely to decrease from this time forward, and borrowers in good standing will be treated in the most liberal manner. For the next six weeks, or until merchants return from their vacations, and the busy work commences for the fall movement, the banks are likely to experience a dull time, and a rather unprofitable business. Just now money is unusually abundant, and interest rates are easy, as already reported. Eastern exchange is abundant and rules at a slight discount to par in transactions between the banks.

The dividend list continues to receive occasional additions. Our advertising columns contain the announcements of a dividend of $4 per share by the Boatman's Insurance Company (to be credited on stock notes), and one of $2 per share by the Pittsburgh and Birmingham Bridge Company out of its earnings for the past six months. Other items of news in reference to local stocks and securities are scarce. We learn from Philadelphia, in addition to the securities contained in our regular telegraphic report, of business in Allegheny Valley Railroad income 7's at 47½, and Pennsylvania Railroad first mortgage 6's at 105; do. general mortgage coupon 6's at 103¾.

A statement of the condition of the national banks has been called for by the Comptroller of the Currency, the date for which the statement is called being the 30th of June. The banks will probably publish their statements this week, so that a very accurate view of the condition of national banking interests at the close of the first half of 1876 will be obtained. It is not likely that any very marked changes will be shown to have taken place in the past six months, but we predict that the statement will show a generally strong and easy condition.

—The recent heavy decline in silver bullion in addition to the depreciation which had previously taken place, is occupying the attention of the financial world almost exclusively. The price of silver in London is now quoted at 46¾d per ounce, and New York quotations are at $1 01 per ounce, which makes the gold value of the subsidiary silver coin of the United States equal to about 72½ per cent. of its face value. This great and comparatively unexpected change in the value of silver gives additional difficulty to the problem of its utility as money. There is no question but that a large portion of the apparent decline in silver is really an appreciation in the purchasing power of gold, and that the sudden changes in its price are due to the demonetization of silver coin going on in Europe. But it also seems apparent that any material, the value of which is subject to such sharp changes as that which has taken place in silver during the past week or two, is thereby unfitted to be used as a standard of values.

We do not see, however, that there is any doubt as to what the course of the United States Government should be. The Treasury holds a large amount of silver coin, which, through the necessities of the public and the demands of South American nations, is in demand here at much more than its intrinsic value. The duty of the Government is plain to disburse its silver freely until the necessities of the public for silver change are fully relieved. If such disbursements should results as is foretold by some authorities, in a large portion of our silver going to South America, so much the better; as in that case we sell silver, intrinsically worth 72½ per cent. of gold, at the par of a currency worth nearly 90 per cent. of gold. So long as this operation is kept up, this country will be a decided gainer.

When the needs of the Western hemisphere for subsidiary silver are fully satisfied, it will then be time to discuss the question whether or not the stability of silver is so far destroyed that it cannot be made a legal tender for the general payment of debts. On that point, however, we may say that we cannot see what good would be accomplished by such a step. Our national currency, even in its present state of suspension, is more valuable, more stable, and more convenient than silver; and we think that all interests would be better served by retaining the greenbacks just as they are, than by adopting a standard so fluctuating and inconvenient as silver has been for the past year or more.

—The national bank taxes have yielded the Government altogether $65,023,850 49 from the year 1864 to 1875 inclusive, of which sum $30,836,937 42 was derived from taxes on circulation, $30,109,762 20 from deposits, and $4,082,150 78 from capital. The first year in which the full force of this taxation was felt was 1866, when the total reached $5,146,835 81, and from that point it has increased every year, until in 1875 it was $7,305,135 04, of which total sum $3,283,405 89 was derived from circulation, $3,514,310 39 from deposits, and $507,417 76 from capital. It is proposed that the deposit and capital taxes be abolished, as they operate injuriously.

—The July dividends paid by San Francisco banks and other financial institutions footed up $11,933,870, to which add the January dividends of savings banks, $2,508,000, and the *Bulletin* says the total is the largest amount ever disbursed in dividends at San Francisco during a similar period, and nearly $4,000,000 in excess of the amount for the same time last year. It also says that most of the gain is from mining companies, which now disburse about 70 per cent. of the total paid in dividends.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

July 12, 1876.	10:30 A. M	11:30 A. M	12:30 P. M	1:30 P. M	2:30 P. M	3:00 P. M
Gold	111¾	111¾	111¾	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	120	....	120	....	....	....
5-20's, 1865	116¼	....	116⅜	....	....	....
5-20's, 1865, new	117⅜	....	117¼	....	....	....
5-20's, 1867, registered	119⅜	....	119⅜	....	....	....
5-20's, 1867	119⅜	....	119⅜	....	....	....
5-20's, 1868, registered	121½	....	121½	....	....	....
5-20's, 1868	121½	....	121¼	....	....	....
10-40's	118	....	117¾	....	....	....
10-40's, coupons	118½	....	118⅛	....	....	....
Currency 6's	125⅜	....	125⅜	....	....	....
New 5 per cents	117⅜	....	117⅜	....	....	....
Western Union Tel	69⅞	70	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛
Quicksilver	....	15½	....	....	....	....
Pacific Mail	25⅜	25⅜	....	....	....	25⅜
Panama	....	137	....	137	....	....
Adams Express	....	110⅜	....	110⅜	....	....
Wells-Fargo Express	....	85¼	....	85	....	....
American Express	....	58¼	....	58⅜	....	....
United States Ex	....	76	....	75¼	....	....
New York Central	....	....	....	....	....	107½
Erie	....	14¼	....	14⅛	....	14¼
Michigan Central	49½	49⅝	49¾	50⅛	49½	49⅝
Michigan Southern	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	55⅜	55⅝	55⅝
Illinois Central	....	97½	....	97	....	....
Cleveland & Pitts	....	93⅞	....	94	....	....
Chicago & Northwest	....	....	42⅜	42½	....	42½
Do. preferred	....	....	....	66⅜	66⅜	....
Rock Island	....	....	....	119⅜	....	....
St. Paul common	....	41	....	41	4 ⅞	....
Do preferred	71¼	71⅜	....	71⅛	70⅞	71⅛
Wabash, common	....	....	....	2⅛	....	2
Fort Wayne	....	....	....	102⅛	....	....
Ohio & Mississippi	16⅛	....	16⅜	16¼	....	16⅜
Union Pacific	....	....	....	....	....	62½
Harlem	....	139½	....	140	....	....
Hannibal & St. Joe	....	....	....	14	....	14½
Atlantic & P. pf'd	....	....	....	....	....	2⅝
Iron Mountain	....	....	....	17	16½	....
C., C. & I. C	....	3⅝	....	3⅜	....	3⅜
Missouri Pacific	....	....	....	....	....	6¼
Atlantic & P. Tel	....	....	....	....	18¼	....

—The following is the report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central	....	....	52¾
Reading	....	....	44½
Pgh, Tit'le and Buf	....	....	9⅜
Lehigh Valley	57½	....	....
Central Transportation	....	46½	....
P. C. & St. L. m. b	86½	....	....

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 111⅝.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, July 12.—Money closed easy at 2@2½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3@5 per cent. Customs receipts $175,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $385,000. Clearings $22,000,000. Specie shipments to-day $600,000 gold coin; $500,000 engaged for to-morrow. Sterling steady at 489@491.

GOLD.

Gold weak, opening at 111¾ and closing at 111⅝. Carrying rates 1 to 2 per cent. Loans also made flat.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds strong. Railroad bonds firm and higher, with an active demand, especially for Northwestern, St. Paul and Michigan Central. State securities steady. The stock market, outside of Western Union, Lake Shore, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western and Michigan Central, which were strong and higher and United States Express, which declined 1 per cent., was dull and uninteresting, the heat being too intense for extended operations. Transactions only 52,000 shares, of which 3,000 were Pacific Mail, 11,000 Western Union, 25,000 Lake Shore and 3,000 Michigan Central. The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.

W. U. Telegraph	70⅝	Rock Island	108¾
Quicksilver	13	St. Paul	40¾
Do. preferred	18	Do. preferred	71¼
Pacific Mail	25¼	Toledo & Wabash	2
Mariposa	7½	Do. preferred	3
Do. preferred	8	Ft. Wayne	102½
Adams Express	110	Terre Haute	3½
Wells-Fargo Ex	85¼	Do. preferred	13½
American Ex	58	Chicago & Alton	101
U. S. Express	75	Do. preferred	108½
New York Central	107½	Ohio & Mississippi	16⅜
Erie	14	Del. & Lacka'na	101¼
Do. preferred	19	Atlantic & P. Tel	18¼
Harlem	139½	Missouri Pacific	6⅜
Do. preferred	133	Atlantic & P. pref	2½
Michigan Central	49¾	Indiana Central	3⅞
Panama	135	Burlington & Q	113¾
Lake Shore	55¾	Hannibal & St. Joe	14¼
Illinois Central	97	Union Pacific stck	62¼
Cleveland & Pitts	93¾	Central Pac. bonds	106⅜
Northwestern	42½	Union Pac. bonds	103¾
Do. preferred	66⅝	Do. land grants	102½
C. C. C. & I	43	Do. sink'g fu'd bds	91¼
N. J. Central	72¼		

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	120	New 5's	117⅛
5-20's, 1865	117¾	10-40's, registered	118⅛
5-20's, 1865, new	117⅝	10-40's, coupons	118⅜
5-20's, 1867	119⅝	Currency 6's	125⅜
5-20's, 1868	121⅛		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	46¼	Virginia, old	26
Tennessee, new	46¼	Missouri 6's	105
Virginia, new	26¼		

LONDON, July 12, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 94¼; for account 94⅜. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 105¾; do 1867, 108⅜; new 5's, 107½; 10-40's, 107¾. Railroad securities—New York Central 97½; Erie 12¾; do preferred 18¼. The bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £288,000.

PARIS, July 12.—Rentes 104 francs 25 centimes.

FRANKFORT, July 12.—United States bonds—New 5's 102¼.

NEW ORLEANS, July 12.—Gold 111¾. Sight exchange on New York ⅜ per cent. premium. Sterling exchange 548.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, July 12, 1876.

Trade continued quiet in nearly all branches of business to-day and the aggregate volume of transactions was light. There were few changes of a decided character in prices, the leading features of the market being those already noticed at length. The grain trade continues very limited in volume with wheat easy and showing a downward tendency, while corn and oats are scarce and have an upward tendency. In produce there is a moderate demand for fruits and vegetables, while butter and eggs continue weak and lifeless. Provisions are lifeless and unchanged. The strength in sugars continues to be the prominent feature in the grocery trade, in which there is a moderate volume of business. Petroleum recorded the most prominent change of the day, a material advance being made in both crude and refined. Dry goods are very dull without any features of interest. Hides and leather are nominally unchanged, but the market is so dull and weak that merchants are disposed to accept anything like a fair offer for their stock. In other lines of trade there is little change of importance to note, and business goes forward in the usual sluggish style.

The last monthly report of the Department of Agriculture gives the centennial exhibits of the department, accompanied by numerous charts and statistical matter, all showing the progress of the country in population, production, and agricultural pursuits. The following extracts are made from the matter relating to the production of the farm:

The production of wheat during the first five years of the present decade was 1,305,079,600 bushels; consumption, 836,911,952 bushels; seed, 160,270,064 bushels. Export, 224,019,374 bushels wheat and 83,878,210 bushels as flour. The average production for the five years was 261,015,920 bushels; the average consumption 167,382,390 bushels; the average for seed, 32,054,113 bushels; and average for export, 44,803,875 bushels wheat and 16,775,642 bushels as flour. The average supply of wheat in excess of export is five bushels; the area in cultivation (average for five years) was 21,386,709, and the yield per acre 12.2 bushels. The imports averaged 1,502,541 bushels, of which three-tenths were exported.

The total production of corn for the five years, 1870-74, was 4,961,294,500 bushels; the consumption, 4,745,892,370 bushels; seed, 62,833,003 bushels; export, 146,152,915 bushels corn and 6,416,212 bushels as meal. The average production was 992,258,000 bushels; consumption, 949,178,474 bushels; seed, 12,566,601 bushels; and the exportation, 29,230,583 bushels corn and 1,283,242 bushels as meal. Corn is not imported to any extent. The receipts from the Dominion average 68,864 bushels.

The estimated extent of the cultivation of the leading crops for the year 1875 was as follows:

	Acres.	Acres.
Cereal crops		87,000,000
Of which in maize	44,800,000	
Of which in wheat	26,400,000	
Hay crops		23,500,000
Cotton		10,750,000
Orchards, vines and fruits		4,500,000
Tobacco		460,000
Total		133,000,000

The table of exports of wheat for fifty years—1825 to 1875—shows that less than one-fifth of the wheat exports were in the first half of the period, and the aggregate of the last quarter is equal to the total shipment of the preceding three-fourths. Since 1860 there has been a remarkable increase in the export of the whole wheat, which at the close of 1875 nearly equaled the exports in the form of flour. The total exports of weeat and flour from 1830 to 1875 were 1,062,415,747 bushels, valued at $1,387,806,218.

The corn and cornmeal exported during the same period amounted to 403,320,810 bushels. The value of the corn exports was $310,568,344. The value for 1875 was $25,748,470.

The total production of sugar in Louisiana for twenty-five years was 4,913,591 pounds, and the total supply for that period, including the imports, was 23,960,395,437 pounds. In 1850 Louisiana produced half the requisite supplies, and reached her maximum of production in 1861. Since that year the domestic supply has been small compared with that of years previous to the war, while the demand has increased enormously, and now less than one-tenth our wants are supplied at home.

The report of the cotton crop for ten years shows an increase since 1868. The largest crop was in 1870, when it reached 4,352,317 bales, and the price declined in consequence of the large production, so that the value was $44,673,491 less than that of the medium crop of 1869. The cotton crop of 1874 was 3,832,991 bales, the fourth in magnitude during the decade.

The aggregate value of the leading crops, being an average from 1866 to 1874, inclusive, shows that corn is ahead, and hay, not including pasturage, comes second, and wheat and cotton are nearly equal. The averages are:

Corn	$549,238,007	Potatoes	$76,356,914
Hay	343,111,450	Tobacco	34,439,809
Wheat	308,983,272	Barley	23,374,788
Cotton	308,590,811	Rye	18,635,855
Oats	123,876,426		

The estimates of January, 1876, give the total number of sheep in the United States at 35,935,300, valued at $93,666,318, and of swine 25,726,800, valued at $175,070,484. The average price of swine for all the States was $6 80, and of sheep $2 60.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce in this city since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,400	Apples, bbls	27
Oats, bus	2,246	Bacon, pcs	2,834
Bacon, tcs	148		

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce during the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	10,178	10,408	20,586
Apples, bbls	35	212	247
Cheese, boxes	2,271	773	3,044
Corn, bush	2,838	2,031	4,869
Wheat, bush	13,817	8,640	22,457
Rye, bush	575	425	1,000
Oats, bush	8,760	10,638	19,398
Butter, pkgs	301	157	458
Bacon, pcs	9,787	12,994	25,281
Bacon, tcs	718	1,256	1,974
Potatoes, bush	6,050	2,608	8,658
Hay, bales	586	330	916

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The market continues dull with a limited business and very light receipts. Wheat is quotably unchanged, but shows a downward tendency under the influence of the favorable reports concerning the new crop. We heard of car of new Tennessee wheat received by one of the mills, which cost laid down here $1 30 per bushel. We learned of sales of 1 car Ohio red winter at $1 20; 1 car prime Indiana do $1 25. We quote at $1 23@1 25 per bushel for prime Indiana red winter; $1 15@1 20 for Ohio and Pennsylvania; lower grades very hard to sell at any price, ruling nominally at 90c@$1 10. Corn is quiet but very firm under the influence of a light supply. We note a sale of 600 bushels prime yellow shelled on the wharf in sacks at 56c. We quote shelled at 55@56c for prime yellow; 53@54c for high mixed; 51@53c for low mixed. Ear is quiet at 53@54c for prime yellow; 50@52c for mixed. Oats were firm and a shade higher prices were asked, with business very limited. We note sales of 1 car prime white at 35c; 1 car do 35c; 1 car mixed 53c. We quote mixed Pennsylvania and Ohio at 33@34c; white do 36@37c; Western white 37@38c. Barley is out of market and quotations are wholly nominal at 75c@$1 00, as to quality. Rye is quiet but firm at 75@80c per bushel, with a sale noted of 1 car at 80c. Jobbing sales rule 3@5c above quotations.

FLOUR—The market is easier, in sympathy with the downward movement of wheat in the Western markets but former quotations are still retained on prime brands. The rates current are as follows: for the wholesale trade of our local millers: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 75 ⅌ barrel No. 1 amber do $7 25; red wheat flour $6 75@7 00; in sacks 25c off ⅌ barrel. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers for standard brands of flours are steady, as follows: Choice brands of winter wheat flour $7 00@7 25; white wheat $7 50@7 75; Wisconsin is quoted at $6 25@6 50; Minnesota $6 50@6 75; fancy St. Louis $8 25@8 50; choice patents $8 50@9 00; red winter wheat flour is active at $6 00@6 25; Graham flour $6 75@7 00; cornmeal 75c ⅌ bushel; oatmeal $5 75 ⅌ barrel; kegs $3 00; rye flour $5 00 ⅌ barrel.

HAY—The market is kept steady and quiet by the large offerings of loose hay from country wagons at low prices. We heard of sales of one car prime timothy at $13 50; one car No. 2 do $12 00; one car do $11 00. Quotations for loose hay in wagons range from $12 00@14 00 per ton for prime, down to $9 00@10 00 for common. The business in baled is chiefly from store, at a basis of $15 00@16 00 per ton for prime timothy. We quote baled hay on track as follows: Prime No. 1 timothy $13 00@14 00 ⅌ ton; No. 2 $11 00@12 00; upland prairie $8 00@10 00.

MILL FEED—The market is dull and depressed. We quote bran at $11 00@13 00 ⅌ ton; seconds and shipstuffs $13 00@15 00; middlings $18 00@19 00; chopped feed $20 00@21 00.

Country Produce.

APPLES—There is a moderate supply of common cooking apples, which rule at steady prices. The stock of choice eating apples is light, and the receipts of such fruit are readily sold at an advance over former prices. We quote at $3 00@4 00 for choice; $1 50@2 50 for common.

BEANS—There is little or no demand and prices are almost entirely nominal at 90c@$1 00 per bushel for navy.

BUTTER—The market continued dull with the demand very much curtailed by the hot weather, and the quality of the receipts also considerably deteriorated by the same cause. The retail and consumptive demand is naturally attracted toward the fresh receipts brought in by wagons, rather than to the stock in commission houses, which has been twenty-four hours on the road, and has perhaps been stored a day or two after arrival, and has been softened and injured by the heat in that time. As a consequence the demand for anything under fancy grades is dull and slow, and prices are apt to be shaded in order to secure business. We quote choice packed in tubs and boxes at 16@17c per ℔; prime 13@15c; low grades can hardly be sold at any price, but rule nominally from 10@12c.

CHEESE—The market shows an easy feeling prices are a point lower. Receipts are light but the stock is ample, while the demand is by no means strong. We quote new Ohio factory at 8@8½c for choice; 6@7½c for common to good.

DRIED FRUITS—Continue sluggish and nominal. We quote common to choice apples at 9@10c; sliced 10@11c. Peaches—Halves 12½@13c; peeled 13@14c; evaporated peaches 20@22c. Blackberries 11@12c. Huckleberries 15@20c. Raspberries 30@33c. Cherries, pitted, 25@28c; unpitted 8@9c ⅌ ℔.

EGGS—The receipts, while not very heavy, are more than sufficient for all the requirements of the market, and prices continue weak, tending downward. We quote strictly fresh at 15@16c ⅌ dozen.

FEATHERS—Are dull with only a small jobbing business at 56@57c ⅌ ℔ for prime.

FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES—Prices are easy with an active demand. We quote as follows: Tomatoes, in bushel boxes, $2 00; onions, ⅌ bushel crate, $1 25@1 50; cabbage $1 75@2 00 ⅌ barrel; cucumbers $2 00 ⅌ bushel; cherries $2 50@3 00 ⅌ bushel; raspberries $3 50@4 00 ⅌ bushel.

HONEY—The market is quiet and steady with domestic ruling at 20@23c ⅌ ℔; new California 25c ⅌ ℔.

POULTRY—The market is quiet and steady. We quote live chickens at 60@65c ⅌ pair by the coop.

POTATOES—Old crop are almost wholly out of market but what few are left are selling slowly at 35@40c per bushel. New potatoes are in somewhat better supply but remain firm at yesterday's prices. We quote prime at $1 00@4 50 per barrel.

VINEGAR—There is a moderate demand at 18@20c ⅌ gallon for prime country stock; 15c for best city makes.

Provisions.

The demand for the leading staples of hog products is not very active but moves along steadily at unchanged prices. Receipts for the week ending to-day were very liberal being 12,994 pieces and 1,256 tierces or about 600,000 ℔s.

BACON—The market is firm. Jobbing quotations are as follows: Shoulders 9¼c ⅌ pound; short rib sides 12¼c; clear sides 12¾c.

CUT AND CURED MEATS—Hams were firm at 15c ⅌ ℔ for extra sugar cured canvassed. Breakfast bacon rules steady and we quote sugar cured at 14½c. Sugar cured shoulders, canvassed, were firm, being quotable at 10¾c. Dried beef, sugar cured, rules at 15c. Beef tongues, ⅌ dozen, are quoted at $7 00@7 50.

LARD—The market was steady. We quote prime leaf lard in tierces at 12c ⅌ ℔; in half-barrels 12½c; in buckets 13c ⅌ ℔; refined lard in tierces 13c ⅌ ℔; in half-barrels 13½c ⅌ ℔; in buckets, 14c ⅌ ℔; in 3-℔ caddies 15¼c ⅌ ℔; in 5-℔ caddies 15c ⅌ ℔; in 3-℔ pails 15¼c ⅌ ℔; in 5-℔ pails 15¼c ⅌ ℔; in 6-℔ pails 15¼c ⅌ ℔.

LARD OIL—The market is steady. We quote extra 90c per gallon; No. 1 at 80@83c ⅌ gallon; No. 2 at 65@68c; miners' oil, white winter, 60c; yellow winter 57c.

MESS PORK—There was a steady feeling with light business at $21 50@21 75 ⅌ barrel.

TALLOW—We quote chandlers, city rendered, 8½@8¾c ⅌ ℔; country do 7¾@8c ⅌ ℔.

Groceries.

Business to-day was steady in the leading staples of the grocery trade with the continued strength in sugars as the leading feature. In this line the market continues rather excited, stocks being much depleted. The stock in New York is only 98,000 hhds against 171,000 at the corresponding date of last year and 152,000 in 1874. The advices from the sources of supply and concerning the demand for the preservation of the large crops of fruit in this country also look favorable for still higher prices. In coffee there is no change to report trade here being steady at rather easy prices and the Eastern markets unchanged. Teas, syrups, molasses, spices &c., are steady and unchanged. Prices-current are as follows:

Green Coffees.	⅌ ℔.	*Sugars.*	⅌ ℔
Fancy Rio	23½c	Standard A	11 c
Choice Rio	22½c	Standard B	10⅝c
Prime Rio	21½c	Do. extra C	10½c
Good Rio	20½c	Extra C—yel	10 c
Ordinary Rio	19½c	C—yellow	9⅞c
Java	30 c	Franklin, B	10⅛c
Roasted Coffees.		Cut Loaf	12 c
Rio, in papers	25¼@26¼c	Crushed	11¾c
2d grades do	24 @25 c	Powdered	11¾c
Rio, in bulk	21 @26 c	Granulated	11⅞c
Java, in papers	33 c	*Molasses.*	⅌ gal.
Java, in bulk	32½c	Str'y ch. N. O	65c
Teas.		Prime	62@63c
Young Hyson	25c@$1 00	Good	60c
Gunpowder	35c@ 90	*Syrups.*	
Imperial	30c@ 90	Ex. white drips	70@72c
Japan	30c@ 85	Sugar drips	60@62c
Oolong	25c@ 85	Lower grades	35@50c
Fancy	1 00	*Soaps.*	
Souchong	30c@ 75	Irish soap, ⅌ box	$4 25
Rice.		S. S. Star, ⅌ box	5 75
Choice Car'la	6⅝@7¼c	Babbitt's best, ⅌ bx	6 75
Patna	7 @7½c	Gold do	6 50
Rangoon	7 c	Extra olive do	3 80
Louisiana	6¼@7 c	Do. N. Y. City, ⅌ ℔	9¼c
Starch.	⅌ ℔	German mottled do	7¼c
Pearl	3¾@4 c	California, ⅌ box	$4 20
Silver gloss	9¼c	*Soda.*	
Corn	7¾@10¼c	Bi-carb, in kgs	4½@5 c
Spices.		Bi-carb, in 10-℔ pkgs	5½c
		Bi-carb, in ℔ papers	7 c
Cloves	50 c	*Candles.*	
Allspice	17 c	Star, full w't	16@17 c
Cassia	33@35 c	Stearine	13½c
Nutmegs	$1 25	Mould	11@12 c
Pepper	19@20 c		

FISH—The market is moderatively active. Revised quotations are as follows:

	Per bbl.		Per bbl.
Ex. No. 1 shore do	22 00	Lake trout, hf-bls	4 50
No. 2 do	14 00	Large George's codfish, ⅌ ℔	5¼c
Large No. 3 do	13 00	Medium do	5 c
Whitefish	5 50	Boneless codfish	6¼c
California salmon, hf-bbls	9 00	Halibut do	12½c
Labrador herring, split, ⅌ bbl	$8 00	No. 1 herring, ⅌ bx	40 c
Lake do, hf bbls	2 25	Scaled herring, do	50 c
Pickerel, hf-bbls	3 50	Holland do ⅌ keg	1 40

FOREIGN FRUITS—There is an active trade and prices are unchanged. We quote as follows: Raisins—Layers, new, per box, $3 25; London layers do $4 50; Valentias, new, 10¼c ⅌ ℔; Sultanas 18c. Dates 8¼@9c ⅌ ℔. Currants 8@8¼c. Citron 35c. Prunes 6¼@7c. Almonds—Languedoc 23c; do shelled 38c; do Princess 37c; do Jordan 55c, do Ivica 22c. Walnuts—Naples 20c; Marbot 15c; Sicily filberts 15c. Smyrna figs 16c. Brazil nuts 10c. Maccaroni 11@18c. Tapioca 10c. Lemons—Palermo, ⅌ box, $7 50@8 00; Messina, ⅌ box, $8 00. Oranges are firmer at $7 50 ⅌ box. Cocoanuts $6 50 ⅌ hundred.

Wool.

The feeling of caution on the part of dealers noted in our previous reports has developed during the past few days into a disposition to curtail operations, if not to stop buying altogether in the present state of the market. Notwithstanding the feeling of confidence expressed by eastern manufacturers, in an extract from the New York *Bulletin* given below, dealers here say that they are unable to dispose of their purchases in anything like a ratio commensurate to the rapidity with which growers are offering their clips. They report that the new clip is offered very freely at current rates, but that when they try to dispose of their purchases in the Eastern markets or to local manufacturers, they encounter a disposition to hold off, and can only effect sales very slowly at prices not affording a safe margin for operations. The result is that we hear of one large Philadelphia firm which has ordered the cessation of all purchases on its account in this section, and other dealers express a determination to cease buying until a more favorable condition of the market will warrant the resumption of operations. There seems to be no disposition to crowd prices down, nor is any expectation of lower values expressed; but the feeling is very apparent that some time must elapse before the manufacturing interest will take hold of the new clip as rapidly as it can be handled at present figures. We repeat former quotations of 28@30c per ℔ for coarse and medium fleeces; 34@35c for combing; 32@33c for tub-washed; 20@25c for unmerchantable; 17@20c for unwashed.

The Philadelphia correspondent of the New York *Bulletin* reports the following very confident view of the outlook in the wool market: "As much more interest has developed in the wool market of this city and of the country within the past two or three weeks, we have taken the pains to ascertain the views of the dealers in wool and of the manufacturers of woolen goods both in this section and of the East, as a large number of the latter have recently visited this city, either to buy wool here or see the Exhibition, or both, or have stopped here on their way back from the interior or wool sections, where they have recently been in considerable numbers, looking over the field or making purchases. As a fair sample of the opinions and plans of the classes named, we give those of a large Boston manufacturer, who is still running his six woolen mills in Connecticut and New Hampshire on Ohio, Pennsylvania and Colorado wools, and who had just been over the fields by his agents.

"In our extended conversation with this leading New Hampshire manufacturer, we were told that at 30c for fine Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces, in the interior, the manufacturers of the Eastern States were willing to buy as their wants required, but not generally faster, for the reason that few had surplus funds that they could thus invest. He knew, however, of one large Rhode Island firm of great wealth which was ready, if it had not given orders, to buy a six months' stock at that basis. There was confidence however, on the part of this interest at that figure to go in and stock up, and it was want of financial ability or want of credit that compelled them to pursue the same hand-to-mouth policy of the past year or two, when every purchase of wool was likely to be duplicated at 2@3c decline before it could be manufactured and sold. There is now, said he, a feeling that the bottom has been reached; and, while there is no real speculative feeling as yet, there is the general belief that wool is low enough, if not too low, and at a point that will curtail production before long;"

Harding, Gray & Dewey, of Boston, wrote as follows at the close of last week: "The market for wool remains unchanged, both here and in the interior, with a fair demand for spring California, but a limited business in other descriptions. For a broken week, however, the business has been a fair average, and the sales indicate no change in prices. New wool comes forward slowly, and there appears to be no excitement in the interior about the new clip. In Ohio and Pennsylvania purchasers are making from 28@32c, and in Michigan and Wisconsin at from 25@28c per ℔, but there is less than the usual pressure to buy or sell at these figures. The production is now quite small, some additional machinery having been stopped during the week, and the outlook for goods is not sufficiently encouraging to make manufacturers anxious about supplies of raw material."

The Washington, Pennsylvania, *Reporter* says: "The local wool trade is quite active and the clip is going off much faster than was anticipated. We do not hear of over thirty cents being paid except for a few lots of such quality as is grown by James G. Strean, William Davis or John McDowell. They sell on private terms. The sales already made should have the effect of easing the money pressure in this county."

[By Associated Press.]

BOSTON, July 12—The market has been steady but with a moderate demand and continues quite free from the usual excitement this season. Prices rule quite low; new fleece come forward slowly. Ohio and Pennsylvania 30@38c; Michigan and Wisconsin 30@33c. Combing fleeces dull at 40@45c, the latter choice; medium and fine delaine in demand at 37c. Pulled wool dull with a moderate demand at 25@40c for superfine and extra, the latter for choice Maine superfine.

Petroleum.

July 12.—The petroleum trade was characterized by another sharp advance to-day, the markets at the seaboard and in the producing region both showing an inherent strength, which has produced an advance of about 3¾@5c in crude and ¼c in refined. Another feature of note in petroleum circles to-day is the remarkable loss by fire within the past four days, there having been three important fires, in this section, that at the American Oil Works on Saturday, the burning of the Cosmos Oil Works to-day and the burning of a tank on the Columbia Conduit Company's line at Millerstown, which was struck by lightning last night. The aggregate loss of stock by these fires is somewhat over $100,000, which fact doubtless adds somewhat to the strength of both branches of the petroleum trade.

CRUDE—The market has shown considerable strength again to-day. Having advanced after hours last evening to $2 15½, it opened this morning at $2 15 bid, and after a little, an advance was made to $2 15½ bid, and $2 16¼ asked. Toward noon $2 16¼ was paid for 10,000 barrels and this price is now bid. Shipment advanced to $2 31¼ and $2 32¼ bid, and $2 35 is now asked. In futures, buyers all the year sold at $2 27½@2 30.

REFINED—There was a very strong market, resulting in an advance of fully ¼c on spot quotations and Eastern deliveries. The strength of the Eastern markets and the advance in the crude material were assisted in producing this advance by the heavy destruction by fire of both crude and refined material in this section during the past few days. We quote standard white at 13¼@13⅜c for five hundred and thousand barrel lots, free on board at works; 13¾@14c in car lots; 13½@13⅝c on barges for shipment to Richmond. New York delivery rules at 16⅝@16¾c for prompt and the month. Philadelphia is quoted at 16⅜@16½c for spot. Baltimore rules at 16¼@16⅜c for prompt. Richmond delivery is nominally quoted at 16@16¼c.

OIL BARRELS—The market is strong and higher. We quote city-made at $1 30@1 35; country do at $1 25.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, July 12, closing 11.—Exporters are in the market for large lots, and prices are ¼c higher and strong. Sales of 12,000 barrels crude in bulk at 9c; 10,000 do refined at 16½c; 7,500 bbls do at 16⅝c and 10,000 bbls do at 16½c. We quote refined at 16½c; cases 20¼@21¼c; naptha 9¾@10c. At Baltimore refined rules at 16¼c; at Philadelphia 16¼@16⅜c.

PARKERS, July 12.—Market steady and strong at $2 15⅝ for United; Union $2 13¾; shipment $2 32¼.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.—Market strong; standard white 16¼c; crude 8¼c in bulk; 12¼c in bbls; cases 18@19c.

TITUSVILLE, July 12.—Market firm; quoted at $2 30.

OIL CITY, July 12.—Market excited and advancing at $2 16¼ bid for United, with no sellers; $2 17¼ bid for buyers this week; immediate shipment $2 37½@2 40.

ROUSEVILLE, July 12.—Market firm at $2 30.

TIDIOUTE, July 12.—Market very firm at $2 30@2 31¼.

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, July 12. — Petroleum quiet; Crude 9¼c; refined 16¾c; cases 19@21c; naptha 10¼c.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.—Petroleum—Crude in barrels 12¼@12⅝c.

LIVERPOOL, July 12.—Refined petroleum 12@12½d; spirits do 8@8¼d.

LONDON, July 12.—Refined petroleum 11¼@11½d.

ANTWERP, July 12.—Refined petroleum 34¼ francs.

Dry Goods.

The trade in dry goods has dwindled down into the usual proportions of a very quiet and lifeless summer trade. The stagnation is the more marked from the activity which pervaded the spring business, and which was kept up to the close of the half-year by the demand for specialties for the Fourth. At present, however, business is utterly stagnant, and little attention is given to anything except the usual settlements, which are now in progress. Prices-current are wholly unchanged as follows:

BROWN SHEETINGS.

	Width.	P'ce		Width.	P'ce
Anchor A No. 1	36	8¼	Newburg	36	7
Penn Mill do	4-4	8¼	Laconia E	36	7
Eagle No. 1	36	8¼	Laconia B	36	7½
Western trade	36	7¼	Laconia O	40	8
Magnolia	36	6¾	Laconia	9-4	21
Avondale	36	5¾	Laconia	10-4	23½
Conestoga A	39	6	Conestoga	10-4	23½
Chippewa C	28	5	Waltham	46	11½
Nonatook	4-4	8¾	Juniata B, fine	3-4	8

BLEACHED SHEETINGS.

Commonw'th O	27	5	Lonsdale	36	10½
Suffolk L	36	6¼	Lonsdale Cam	36	13½
Sharon	36	7	Fruit of Loom	36	10½
Red Bank	36	6½	Bay Mill	36	12½
Rochdale	36	8½	Davol	36	12
Blackstone	36	9	Wamsutta	36	12½
White Rock	36	10½	Waltham	42	11½
Pocahontas	36	9	Pepperell	9-4	25
Hill	36	9½	Pepperell	10-4	30

GINGHAMS.

Lancaster	10½	White	10
Glasgow	10	American	8

SHIRTING PRINTS.

Haircloth cheviots	6½	Oriental	6
Cocheco	6	Sprague's	5½
Merrimac	6	American	5¾
Anchor	6	Allen	5¾

PRINTS.

Conestoga fa'cy	6	Oriental fancy	5½
Hamilton fa'cy	6	Cocheco fancy	6½
Garner fancy	5¾	Hartel	6
Amoskeag fa'cy	5½	Berlin solid	6½
Richmond	6	Simpson's black	6½
Merrimac	6	" fast black	6½
American fancy	5¾	" mourning	6½
Southbridge	5¾		

TICKING.

Conestoga X	7-8 9½	Thorndike	7-8 10½
Conestoga A A	7-8 10½	Portsmouth	7-8 15
Conestoga C T	4-4 14	Portsmouth	4-4 21
" gold m'dl	4-4 16	Whittaker	7-8 25
" prem. A	4-4 19	Whittaker	4-4 28

MISCELLANEOUS.

White carpet chain, fine	22	Colored carp't ch'n, fine	29
Cot'n bat 10@12½@16@18		Cotton twine	22

Drugs and Chemicals.

DRUGS—There is an active jobbing trade among the wholesale drug houses. The following revised list of quotations is furnished by Harris & Ewing, wholesale druggists, Liberty street:

Acid.	
Acetic ℔	12 @ 18
Citric ℔	96 @ 1 00
Oxalic ℔	17 @ 20
Sulphuric ℔	2¾ @ 4½
Tartaric ℔	54 @ 59
Alcohol, gal	2 22 @ 2 35
Aloes.	
Cape ℔	20 @ 22
Socot ℔	65 @ 75
Am Carb ℔	19 @ 21
Aqua ℔	8 @ 12
Annotta ℔	50 @ 60
—Ashes.	
Soda ℔	4 @ 5
Bal Copa ℔	75 @ 85
Bay rum, gal	2 75 @ 4 00
Bark.	
Cassia ℔	27 @ 30
Cinch red ℔	1 20 @ 1 30
" pale ℔	70 @ 80
" com ℔	20 @ 40
Black Lead.	
American ℔	4 @ 6
East Ind ℔	11 @ 12
German ℔	6 @ 8
Blue mass ℔	56 @ 58
Blue vitr ℔	10½ @ 11½
Borax ref ℔	14 @ 16
Brim roll ℔	4 @ 5½
—Flor sul ℔	5 @ 6
Calomel A ℔	92 @ 98
—English ℔	2 25
Camp ref ℔	33 @ 36
Canthar's ℔	1 60
Cham Ger ℔	@ 50
—Roman ℔	36
Chlorof'm ℔	93 @ 1 08
Cloves ℔	.. @ 55
Cochineal ℔	70 @ 80
Con lye, cses	5 00 @ 7 75
Copperas ℔	2 @ 3
Cr'm Tar ℔	41 @ 44
Cubebs ℔	18 @ 20
Cudbear ℔	25 @ 35
Emery En ℔	10 @ 12
Et Nit sps ℔	38 @ 46
—Sulph ℔	70 @ 75
Ext Logw ℔	13½ @ 14
—Liq Cala ℔	38 @ 45
—Italian ℔	25 @ 30
—Sicily ℔	.. @ 25
Fustic ℔	3 @ 4
Galls Alep ℔	.. @ 25
Gum.	
Arabic sts ℔	22 @ 25
" White ℔	35 @ 45
Myrrh T'k ℔	55 @ 62
Shellac ℔	40 @ 50
Trag s'rts ℔	35 @ 50
" Flake ℔	90 @ 1 00
Hoffm's A ℔	.. @ 49
Indigo Ma ℔	1 00 @ 1 20
—Span fl't ℔	1 10 @ 1 25
Iodine res ℔	4 10 @ 4 40
Junip Ber ℔	7 @ 9
Logwood ℔	2½ @ 3¾
Mace ℔	1 35 @ 1 40
Madder ℔	14 @ 17

Mag cal ℔	80 @ 1 00
—Carb ℔	@ 45
Manna SF ℔	@ 1 00
Morph sul oz	4 70 @ 5 00
Nut No 1 ℔	1 05 @ 1 15
Oil.	
Anise	3 50 @ 3 70
Bergamot ℔	5 50 @ 6 00
—Castor ℔	11 @ 16
—Cinnam ℔	2 00 @ 2 20
—Cloves ℔	@ 3 70
Cod liv, gal	2 00 @ 2 75
Lemon ℔	4 50 @ 5 00
Linseed, raw	55 @ 57
Linseed, bl'd	60 @ 62
Neats F, gal	90 @ 1 35
Olive, gal	1 75 @ 2 00
—qu'rts, doz	6 25 @ 10 00
—pints, doz	3 25 @ 3 50
Origan ℔	50 @ 80
Pepper't ℔	4 30 @ 4 60
Rosemary ℔	1 00 @ 1 50
Sassafras ℔	70 @ 80
Sperm gal	2 10 @ 2 30
Tanners, gal	50 @ 55
Whale gal	78 @ 84
Wintg'n ℔	3 75 @ 4 00
Opium Ty ℔	7 75
Pl Paris, bbl	3 75 @ 4 00
Potass.	
Bichrom ℔	22 @ 24
Chlorate	35 @ 40
Iodide ℔	2 85 @ 3 00
Putty ℔	3 @ 4
Quin sulp oz	2 30 @ 2 40
Rosin bbl	3 50 @ 3 57
Root.	
Gentian ℔	8 @ 12
Ginger E I ℔	14 @ 16
" Jamca ℔	.. @ 24
Ipec pow ℔	.. @ 1 65
Jalap pow ℔	.. @ 75
Liquorice ℔	12 @ 14
Rhub E I ℔	2 25 @ 2 50
Sars Hon ℔	.. @ 58
Senega ℔	90 @ 1 00
Valeri En ℔	38 @ 40
" Germ ℔	25 @ 26
Sal Ammo ℔	16 @ 18
—Epsom ℔	3 @ 5
—Soda ℔	2¼ @ 3½
Seed.	
Canary ℔	10 @ 11
Hemp ℔	7½ @ 8½
Cardamn ℔	2 00 @ 2 50
Mustard ℔	10 @ 12
Senna Al ℔	30 @ 32
" E Ia ℔	24 @ 26
Soda.	
Bi Carb ℔	5 @ 6
Soap Cast ℔	11 @ 14
—Cast wh ℔	18 @ 21
Sugar L'd ℔	24 @ 26
Turp sps gal	37 @ 40
Varnish.	
Copal gal	1 00 @ 1 40
Japan gal	65 @ 1 25
Damar gal	1 35 @ 1 60
Ven Red ℔	2½ @ 4

NATRONA CHEMICALS—There is a steady trade at firm prices. The following are the card rates of the Pennsylvania Manufacturing Company to the wholesale trade:

Saponifer—50 cases at	⅌ case	$7 50
Less quantity	⅌ case	8 00
Greenwich lye, (50 cases)	⅌ case	5 00
Potash—50 cases (delivered in Phila.)	⅌ case	8 00
Less quantity	⅌ case	8 50
Bi carb soda—25 kegs	⅌ ℔	4¼@4½c
Less quantity	⅌ ℔	4½@5c
Sal soda—25 kegs	⅌ ℔	2¼@2½c
Less quantity	⅌ ℔	3 c
Sal soda—25 bbls	⅌ ℔	2¼c
Less quantity	⅌ ℔	2¾@3 c
Caustic soda—10 drums	⅌ ℔	5¼@5½c
Less quantity	⅌ ℔	6 @6½c
Copperas—20 bbls	⅌ ℔	1½c
Less quantity	⅌ ℔	2 c
Porous alum—10 bbls	⅌ ℔	3¾c
Less quantity	⅌ ℔	4 c
Sulphuric acid	⅌ ℔	2½c
Muriatic acid	⅌ ℔	2½c
Nitric acid	⅌ ℔	15 c
Chloride calcium	⅌ ℔	2½c
Pure alumina	⅌ ℔	10 c
Lump alum	⅌ ℔	3¼@3½c

Terms, cash in 30 days.

WHITE LEAD, PAINTS, &c.—The demand for white lead and paints is brisk at full prices. The following are the quotations for the wholesale trade:

	Per ℔.
White lead, pure in lots of 2,000 ℔s in oil	10 c
Do. pure in lots of 500 ℔s in oil	10½c
Do, fancy brands from	8 @ 9 c
White lead dry (stric'y pure) in kegs	10 c
Orange mineral	12 @13 c
Pure red lead	10 @11 c
Painters' red lead	9 @10 c
Litharge	9½@10 c
Selected zinc, ground in oil	13 c
Vieille Montagne Co.'s French zinc	15 @16 c
Blue paint, ground in oil	8 @11 c
Putty	3 @ 4 c
Spirits turpentine, per gall, in barrel lots	40 @42 c

ASHES—The market is dull and unchanged. Soda ash, refined, $4 00@4 25 ⅌ cwt for high test; common $3 25@3 50; black lead $5 00; arsenic $6 00; potash $7 50@8 00; pearl ash $8 00@8 50; nitrate of soda $3 50@3 75; manganese $6 50; flour spar $2 50.

General Merchandise.

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWINES—The market is steady. We quote alcohol at $2 20@2 25 ⅌ gallon. Highwines are a little easier at $1 16@1 17 ⅌ gallon.

BAGS AND BAGGING—There is a sluggish demand at steady pries. We quote: Extra gunny bags 23c; do second-hand 22c; Union bags 24c; American A's 30c; Philadelphia A's 33c; California grain bags 9c; English do 12c; Penn Mill 3 bushel 42c; do 2½ bushel 36c; do 2 bushel 30c; Allegheny 2 bushel do 29c.

BAKING POWDER—Quoted as follows: ¼ ℔ cans $1 50 ⅌ dozen; ½ ℔ cans $3 00; 1 ℔ cans $5 50; 5 ℔ cans $26 00; 10 ℔ boxes 40c ⅌ ℔. Market steady and demand good.

BELTING—Trade is moderate at unchanged rates. We quote the following price-list of the leading makes of belting:

	Per foot.		Per foot.
1 inch wide	$ 06	5 inches wide	$ 54
1½ inch wide	12	5½ inches wide	60
2 inches wide	18	6 inches wide	66
2½ inches wide	24	7 inches wide	78
3 inches wide	30	8 inches wide	90
3½ inches wide	36	10 inches wide	1 14
4 inches wide	42	12 inches wide	1 38
4½ inches wide	48	14 inches wide	1 62

Discount 15 to 30 per cent., as to quality and quantity.

BROOMS—There is little or no demand and prices are almost entirely nominal. The following are the rates of local manufacturers:

No. 5 extra parlor	4 00
No. 4 carpet	3 75
No. 3 carpet	3 50
No. 6 hurl, 4-string, first quality	3 25
No. 5 hurl, 3-string, first quality	3 00
No. 4 hurl, 3-string, first quality	2 75
No. 3 hurl, 2-string, first quality	2 00
No. 5 stock braid, 3-string	2 75
No. 4 stock braid, 3-string	2 50
No. 5 varnished handles, hurl	2 50
No. 4 varnished handles, hurl	2 25
No. 2 common	1 85
No. 1 common	1 70
No. 3 shakers	2 75
Toy brooms	1 00@1 50
Toy whisk brooms	1 00@1 50

BROOM CORN—The market is flat and lifeless. We quote choice hurl 10@10½c; No. 1 hurl 8@8½c; choice old brush that will work up 7½@8c; choice medium 6½c; fair to good medium 6@6½c; inside and covers 6@6½c; inferior 5@5½c; long green old crooked 6c; red tipped crooked 4½@5½c.

HIDES AND LEATHER—The market is very dull with little doing. Quotations are nominally maintained, but dealers are disposed to accept anything like a fair offer for their goods. Prices are rather weak and nominal as follows:

Leather

Oak sole, country	$ 30@	31
Oak sole, city	37@	40
Red sole, B. A. heav and mid	28@	30
Red sole, Orinoco	26@	29
Red sole, good dgd	23@	26
Oak, rough	24@	28
Harness, city oak	35@	38
Harness, country	32@	35
Harness, No. 2 and common	28@	30
Collar, oak sides, ⅌ doz	31@	35
Fair skirting	37@	41
Fair bridle, ⅌ doz	$54 00@	66 00
Belt leather	40@	42
Finished calf	90@$1	25
Finished upper, ⅌ foot	18@	20
Finished kips	50@	90

Hides.

Green salted cows	6¼@ 7
Green salted steers, light	7½@ 8
Green salted steers, heavy	9 @ 9¼
Green salted calf	9 @11
Green butcher cows	5¼
Green butcher steers, light	6
Green butcher steers, heavy	7
Green butcher calf	10

OILS—Trade is moderately active and steady, changes there are are in a downward direction. We quote jobbing prices as follows: Neatsfoot oil, pure, per gallon, $1 00; miners' oil—No. 1, 60c; head light, 150 degrees fire test, 16c; carbon, 110 degrees fire test, 13@14c; extra engine (amber color), 50c, No. 2 engine (amber color), 40c; extra engine (dark), 35c; spindle oil, 50c; West Virginia, 28 degrees gravity, 30c; No. 2 West Virginia, 25c; natural lubricating, 28 degrees gravity, 18@20c; car oil, No. 1, 15c; car oil, No. 2, 12c; amber burning or torch oil 140 fire test 12@13c; residuum (prepared), $4 00; residuum (common), $3 00@3 50; axle grease, ⅌ gross, $12 00; rolling mill grease, ⅌ pound, 7c; bleached winter whale oil 75c; straits oil, for tanners, 55@60c.

PAPER—Baling paper 4@6c ⅌ ℔, as to quality; manilla 7@12c; hardware papers 6@12c; rag wrapping 4½@4¾c; felt papers 4@4½c; straw news 7@11c; rag news 12½@13c; book paper 14@18c ⅌ ℔.

RAGS—Cotton mixed 2¾@3c ⅌ ℔; and woolen ¼c.

STOVE POLISH—Sales made at $6 00 ⅌ gross.

SAPOLIO—Cases of 6 dozen, $5 00; hand sapooil, cases of 6 dozen, $5 00.

SALT—The market is easy, with a slightly improved demand. We quote jobbing prices as $1 20 ⅌ bbl for No. 1; $1 30 for extra do; $1 50 for dairy. Liverpool salt repacked in large sacks of 230 ℔s, $2 25 per sack; dairy salt in small sacks $4 00 ⅌ bbl.

WOODEN WARE—There is a slow trade at steady prices as follows:

No. 1 tubs ⅌ dozen	$8 50
No. 2 tubs ⅌ dozen	7 50
No. 3 tubs ⅌ dozen	6 50
2-hoop pails ⅌ dozen	1 85
3-hoop pails ⅌ dozen	2 10
Washboard, patent, ⅌ dozen	2 75
Washboards, common, ⅌ dozen	2 00@2 15
Clothes pins, round head, ⅌ box	70

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Central Stock Yards, East Liberty.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, July 12, 1876.

The Market.

The only noticable feature in the live stock market during the past week has been the fluctuations in the swine market, which vibrated between $6 75 and $7 30 for Philadelphias and a shade less for Yorkers and roughs. The run of hogs was not up to the demand, hence sellers made the prices principally. The sales given below show that few were disposed of, and those few at a range of prices about the same as yesterday. All sold and more wanted.

In the absence of hogs, we can report a fair showing of cattle and sheep as changing hands to-day. A comparison of the prices given today with those of previous days of the week, will show a slight advance in prices for choice stock; common and medium unchanged in price and dull sale.

Sales.

In lieu of extended remarks or prognostications as to the future of the market, we give the following sales as copied from the books of such reliable commission firms as Messrs. Holmes, Lafferty, Glass & Co., Donelly, McNabb & Co., Hamilton, Loughrey & Co., Briggs, Dock & Drum, J. F. Sadler & Co. and S. B. Hedges & Co. The sales were all made to-day up to three o'clock, and will show the state of the market at its close this afternoon:

CATTLE.

Thursday, July 6.—17 head, 20,870 ℔s, $5 00, ($10 00 over); 22 light stockers, 18,460, $3 25; 1 calf, 160, $5 75; 18, 21,290, $5 00.

Friday, July 7.—8 calves, 1,150 ℔s, $5 50; 1 steer, 1,090 ℔s, $5 35; 16, 22,260, $5 30.

Monday, July 10.—14 head, 17,690 ℔s, $5 25; 109, 71,119, $6 95; 2, 1,870, $4 50; 16, 18,010, $4 80; 1 calf, 80, $4 00; 14, 18,850, $5 20; 16, 2,200, $5 20; 18, 20,310, $4 87; 34, 41,610, $5 00; 15, 21,430, $5 50; 16, 20,660, $5 35; 110, 145,430, $5 45; 15, 20,070, $6 00; 2, 2,060, $5 00; 4, 4,240, $5 00; 2, 2,310, $5 10; 2, 2,330, $5 25; 3, 3,000, $4 75; 4, 4,790, $5 00.

Tuesday, July 11.—17 head, 19,120 ℔s, $4 85; 19, 18,490, $4 62½; 2 bulls, 1,759, $3 50; 1 bull, 2,750, $3 00; 16, 19,580, $5 12½; 1 cow, 1,250, $4 00; 9, 11,870, $4 50; 18, 18,500, $4 50; 17, 18,920, $4 50; 2, 2,370, $4 50; 13, 17,580, $5 00; 5, 21,370, $5 60; 1, 1,110, $4 00; 18, 18,710, $4 70; 2, 2,710, $4 62½; 6, 7,410, $4 62½; 16, 21,420, $5 37½; 5 calves, 550, $5 00; 2, 2,510, $5 20; 19, 16,620, $4 15; 2, 2,510, $4 50; 14, 17,020, $4 90; 25 calves, 3,080, $5 00; 10, 12,360, $4 87; 6, 7,700, $4 87. 15, 18,260, $4 25; 13, 13,100, $4 25; 2, 1,930, $4 25; 3, 3,690, $4 70; 3, 3,100, $4 75; 3, 3,120, $4 70; 32, 39,800, $4 50; 50, 56,700, $4 50; 15, 20,660, $5 37; 15, 17,920, $4 60; 2, 2,720, $4 00; 45, 58,160, $5 05; 33, 39,200, $4 65; 1, 870, $4 75; 16, 19,520, $5 00.

Wednesday, July 12—12 head, 21,020 ℔s, $4 80; 17, 20,030, $5 00; 1 stag, 1,220, $4 00; 16, 19,580, $5 12½; 17, 22,280, $5 25; 1 stag, 1,740, $4 00; 9 stags, 11,870, $4 50; 15, 21,930, $5 35 ($20 00 over); 31, 35,620, $4 50; 1 stag, 1,190, $4 25 ($5 00 over); 12, 13,410, $4 25; 17, 20,860, $4 75 ($10 00 off); 4, 4,230, $5 12; 1 stag, 1,340, $4 12; 26, 32,850, $5 00; 19, 17,460, $4 45; 19, 17,270, $4 45; 18, 19,360, $4 35; 17, 21,760, $5 00; 17, 20,500, $4 87½; 17, 21,650, $5 12; 9, 12,110, $4 80; 2, 2,730, $4 50; 4, 3,870, $4 50; 34, 42,260, $4 50; 15, 18,640, $4 80; 15, 22,720, $4 75; 19, 12,720, $4 50; 18, 18,830, $4 35; 13, 16,360, $5 00, ($5 00 off); 18, 21,360, $4 75 ($10 00 off); 35, 43,160, $5 00; 17, 21,850, $4 87½; 14, 21,300, $5 50; 75, 19,380, $5 00; 1 bull, 710, $2 75; 16, 20,210, $5 00; 35, 45,030, $4 85; 17, 16,670, $4 25; 15, 18,720, $4 87½; 1 cow, 1,220, $3 87½; 1, 1,000, $4 50; 3, 3,240, $4 55; 7, 8,220, $4 80; 16, 21,490, $5 15; 3, 3,570, $4 87; 5, 3,500, $4 85; 3, 3,220, $4 50; 33, 39,250, $4 95; 18, 18,630, $4 50; 16, 20,570, $5 00; 18, 19,640, $4 35; 16, 19,430, $4 75; 16, 20,430, $4 85.

HOGS.

Thursday July 6.—252 head, 51,450 ℔s, $6 85; 5 roughs, 1,060, $5 50; 75, 18,770, $7 00; 74, 19,780, $7 00; 1 stag, 555, $4 00; 87, 15,950, $6 75; 2 roughs, 780, $5 50; 39, 7,164, $6 65; 3 roughs, 1,020, $5 25; 28, 1,610, $7 00; 1, 240, $7 00; 97, 32,850, $6 60.

Friday, July 7.—72 head, 10,640 ℔s, $6 75; 52, 13,180, $7 00; 82, 22,670, $7 12; 82, 17,480, $6 90; 4 roughs, 1,460, $5 50; 97, 26,370, $7 12; 1 rough, 320, $5 50; 28, 7,670, $7 00; 59, 12,380, $6 90; 23, 5,160, $6 75.

Saturday, July 8.—80 head, 15,690 ℔s, $6 95; 25, 6,370, $7 20; 72, 18,860, $7 12½; 26, 5,770, $7 00; 53, 9,350, $6 90; 59, 14,810, $7 10; 61, 11,690, $6 90; 2 roughs, 500, $5 00; 59, 11,510, $7 10.

Monday, July 10.—59 head, 12,370 ℔s, $6 85; 108, 23,220, $6 90; 105, 23,010, $6 87½; 96, 21,420, $6 87½; 1 stag, 530, $5 00; 107, 22,750, $6 87½; 85, 22,630, $6 90; 106, 27,340, $7 00; 95, 19,630, $6 80; 4 stags, 1,440, $5 50; 57, 10,820, $6 80; 1 stag, 240, $5 50; 49, 12,310, $6 85; 24, 6,490, $6 90; 19, 3,630, $6 85; 14, 2,720, $6 85; 49, 11,560, $7 00; 47, 10,120, $6 80; 2 stags, 820, $5 50; 4 stags, 1,680, $5 40; 54, 10,480, $6 65; 98, 22,250, $6 90; 11, 1,410, $6 75; 2 stags, 820, $5 50; 48, 11,580, $6 85; 27, 4,939, $6 75; 1 stag, 350, $6 00; 20, 5,470; $7 00; 39, 7,250, $6 85; 2 roughs, $5 50; 23, 5,890, $7 00; 10, 2,269, $7 00; 14, 3,870, $7 00; 44, 11,130, $7 05; 6, 1,390, $6 90; 3 stags, 920, $6 00; 33, 6,710, $6 85; 103, 20,650, $6 80; 48, 9,810, $6 87½; 87, 16,720, $6 80; 42, 10,303, $6 70; 42, 14,620, $6 95; 66, 14,382, $5 50; 38, 10,603, $6 95; 15, 3,750, $6 50; 94, 20,250, $6 95; 96, 16,990, $6 80; 53, 11,800, $6 75; 64, 12,480, $6 75; 110, 21,920, $6 85; 79, 20,840, $7 00; 70, 15,830, $6 90; 47, 12,790, $7 00; 91, 16,180, $6 95.

Tuesday, July 11.—20 head, 5,630 ℔s, $7 00; 75, 23,070, $7 00; 12, 2,440, $6 80.

Wednesday, July 12.—71 head, 21,340 ℔s, $6 25; 48, 13,190, $7 10; 49, 10,420, $6 40, 3 roughs, 1,100, $5 50; 20, 4,330, $7 00; 61, 10,360, $6 85; 5 roughs, 1,280, $5 50; 101, 23,540, $7 00; 43, 11,460, $7 10; 37, 6,750, $6 90; 43, 8,660, $6 90; 102, 1,800, $6 90; 53, 10,860, $6 95; 107, 21,560, $7 10; 10, 2,520, $7 10; 12, 2,890, $6 85.

SHEEP.

Monday, July 10.—187 head, 17,310 ℔s, $5 00; 466, 13,130, $4 62½; 30, 2,750 $5,00; 205, 17,850, $4 70; 8, 380, $5 25; 86, 10,060, $5 25; 6 lambs, 339, $6 35; 71, 4,570, $4 00; 206, 17,610, $4 65; 114, 8,230, $4 36; 156, 61,470, $3 25.

Tuesday, July 11.—345 head, 33,030 ℔s, $4 30; 403, 33,400, $4 40; 231, 20,340, $4 55; 226, 20,360, $4 65; 25, 980, $4 62½; 33 lambs, 1,750, $5 50; 17, 1,360, $5 00; 187, 16,450, $4 55; 134, 6,040, $4 75; 13, per head, $3 00; 200, 15,120, $4 00; 134, 9,850, $3 50; 176, 16,720, $4 20; 151, 14,460 $4 25; 202, 17,710, $4 55; 144, 13,850, $4 40; 155, 14,180, $4 40; 16 lambs, 2,680, $4 50; 57, 5,450, $4 75; 175, 19,130, $4 80; 15, 1,920, $4 80; 70, 3,300, $5 35; 167, 15,630, $4 50; 61, 5,160, $4 40; 193, 15,330, $3 60; 95, 4,350, $3 80; 248, 17,390, $4 45; 115, 17,600, $4 50; 62, 3,950, $3 37½; 36 lambs, 1,609, $5 40; 92, 8,120, $4 25; 160, 15,780, $4 60; 163, 15,280, $4 60; 154, 12,680, $4 45; 156, 12,720, $4 00.

Thursday, July 6.—406 head, 36,090 ℔s, $5 00; 357, 29,920, $4 75; 210, 17,230, $4 90; 101, 8,380, $5 00.

Friday, July 7.—101 head, 8,380 ℔s, $5 00; 203, 16,760, $4 75; 212, 17,920, $4 90; 226, 17,880, $4 60; 109, 9,060, $5 20.

Wednesday, July 12.—201 head, 16,820 ℔s., $4 20; 463, 33,400, $4 40; 219, 18,030, $4 00; 231, 20,330, $4 55; 215, 18,070, $4 45; 200, 16,150, $4 00; 379, 29,390, $3 55; 97, 8,420, $4 35; 27, 1,400, $4 50; 143, 14,400, $4 30; 89, 8,270, $4 00; 93, 8,980, $4 35; 80, 6,560, $4 10; 107, 9,530, $4 50; 101, 3,780, $4 12½; 24, 1,812, $4 40; 257, 21,140, $3 50; 114, 8,190, $3 50; 192, 17,140, $4 60; 2, 160, $4 00; 226, 20,360, $4 65; 17, 850, $4 50; 156, 15,480, $4 40; 181, 15,860, $4 50; 182, 18,500, $4 50; 209, 17,020, $4 25.

EAST LIBERTY, PA., July 12, 1876.

Messrs. J. F. Sadler & Co.,

commission merchants for the sale of live stock, report the following as the condition of the markets for the week ending this day:

CATTLE.

The run was heavy this week and prices were a full 25c lower than last week, but there was a fair demand and trade opened up moderately active, continuing so to the close of the market to-day, all offerings being disposed of, closing firm for good cattle ranging from $5 25@5 50 for best grades and $4 75@5 00 for good 1,000 to 1,200 ℔s. There is no demand for thin or stock cattle, such grades being unsaleable at any price near their real value.

HOGS.

Receipts have been light in the aggregate since our last report and prices have advanced from 40@50c per 100 ℔s on all grades. Thursday, Friday and Saturday of last week the run was very light; not enough to fully satisfy the demand of regular buyers, and as there was an outside demand everything sold quick at advanced price, and on Saturday Yorkers sold as high as $7 00@7 10 and Philadelphias $7 10@7 20; one very extra bunch at $7 40. On Sunday the arrivals were very liberal and Monday's market opened up 15@25c per 100 ℔s lower on all grades, but at the close of the market an outside demand again stiffened prices and the general feeling was firm, continuing so until to-day with a healthy tone at the following quotations:

Philadelphias	$7 00@7 15
Good Yorkers	7 00@7 10
Fair Yorkers	6 85@7 00

SHEEP.

The supply was heavy and prices 50c per cwt. lower than last week. The quality of those on sale was very common to fair, and no extra good sheep on the market. There was a fair demand at quotations for the best grades, while common are very dull. Good Indiana stock ewes, from 75 to 80 ℔s, are in moderate demand at from $3 50@3 75.

Best, fine wooled, 90 to 100 ℔s	$4 50@4 75
Good, 70 to 80 ℔s	3 50@4 00
Indianas, fair to good	3 50@4 25
Lambs	3 75@6 00

Receipts—258 cars through cattle; 155 cars local cattle; 99 cars hogs; 120 cars sheep; sales 2,570 head cattle.

All drafts drawn on us should be accompanied by the original shipping bill, and drawn only for two-thirds the cost of the stock, payable at the Penn Bank. John W. Fort is our agent at Indianapolis, and will attend to all stock at that point consigned to us.

J. F. SADLER & CO.

BRIEF NOTES.—John H. Glass, of the stock firm of Holmes, Lafferty, Glass & Co., after "doing" the Centennial for some ten or fifteen days, is again at his post. He thinks the great show is a big thing and no mistake.

Clark's Exchange, immediately opposite *all* the offices of live stock dealers, is still the center of attraction, and drovers and others there do congregate from all points of the compass.

Union Drove Yards, Allegheny.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, July 10, 1876.

RULING OF THE MARKET.

The market to-day was an improvement over that of last Monday in some respects. Prices were a shade better and sales were more easily effected at quotations. The run of cattle was slightly in excess of that reported on last Monday, and the quality better suited to the market.

The run of sheep was fair and the market ruled moderately active, particularly for lambs, which formed the bulk of the offerings.

There were but few hogs on sale, but enough to meet the demand this warm weather. The few that were sold went up a shade above the prices attained at East Liberty on Saturday. But this was for choice butchers' stock. A number of fine fat Yorkers were sleeping in the pens quietly awaiting purchasers who may or may not put in an appearance to-day.

The usual supply of milch cows were on sale to-day. We cannot too strongly condemn the practise of running cows into the market with calves only a day or so old, and so feeble that they must either be hauled or "shouldered" by the owner in order to reach the market. The ruling rates for a good milch cow and calf was from $40 00 to $65 00; medium and common $25 00@35 00.

STOCK ARRIVALS.

Following are the arrivals of live stock by the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railway for this week:

Cattle

Consignee.	Where from.	Head
H. King	Chicago	19
Isaac Wolf	Chicago	17
Shamberg & Lobman	Chicago	16
J. Shamberg	Chicago	34
Marks & Bro	Chicago	18
J. Rotchild	Chicago	32
B. S. Trauerman	Chicago	18
E. Katz	Chicago	18
J. Lobman	Chicago	34
N. Arnold	Chicago	18
J. Hunter	Chicago	15
F. Rick	Chicago	17
A. Moonschine	Chicago	18
Germey & Carr	Chicago	18
Gerson & Zeigler	Chicago	68
S. Lowenstein	Chicago	18
Head & T	Orrville	20
R. O. Cambell	Salem	21
E. & L. Holderman	Zanesville	35
J. Fordyce	Cambridge	20
C. W. Montgomery	Newark	20
Total		498
Last week		452

Sheep.

W. E. Lockhart	Newcastle	118

Nearly, if not all the offerings would be disposed of, notwithstanding the intense heat of the day, which rendered business in the yards disagreeable, if not absolutely dangerous.

Sales were made to-day at the following quotations:

CATTLE.

Choice butchers', 1,300 to 1,400 ℔s	$5 40@5 70
Choice butchers', 1,100 to 1,200 ℔s	4 90@5 25
Fair butchers', 900 to 1,000 ℔s	4 50@4 75
Bulls and stags	3 00@3 15
Veal calves	4 50@6 00

HOGS.

Choice butchers'	$7 40@7 80
Common roughs	6 00@7 00

SHEEP.

Best, 90 to 100 ℔s	$4 80@5 00
Lambs, per head	1 50@3 50

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, July 12.—Beeves—Receipts 2,460 head, against 2,600 head for the same day last week. Quality good. Market active and firm at a further advance of about $1 00 per head; prices ranged at $9 75@10 75; bulk of sales $9 75@10 25.

Sheep—Receipts 6,960 head, making 8,560 head for two days, against 3,420 head for the same time last week. Market dull and weak, with a decline of 25@50c on lambs, and fully 50c on sheep; extreme range $4 00@5 12½ for sheep, and $6 00@9 00 for lambs; fair to prime sheep generally sold at $5 00@5 62½; good to prime lambs $5 75@9 00.

Swine—Receipts 4,270 head, making 6,040 head for two days, against 6,340 head for the same last week. Part of car load Ohio hogs, 175 ℔s, sold alive.

BUFFALO, July 12.—Cattle—Receipts 155 head; total for the week 10,132 head. Market slow and prices a shade to 12½c weaker; fresh arrivals mainly through consignments, 178 cars.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts 3,200 head; total for the week 14,600 head. Market dull and weak; prices 37½@50c off last week's quotations; sales 13 cars.

Hogs—Receipts 1,400 head; total for the week 9,900 head. Market fairly active; sales of 8 cars at $6 60@6 75 for heavy; Yorkers $6 70@6 75; fancy $7 00.

CHICAGO, July 12.—Cattle—Receipts 3,000 head. Market fairly active and prices steady; sales chiefly of shipping at $4 55@4 90; quotations for good to choice grades at $4 60@5 25; through Texans $3 00@4 60; light stockers $3 60@3 90. Shipments 1,700 head.

Hogs—Receipts 12,000 head. Market active and firm and 10@15c higher; good to choice light and heavy $6 45@6 60; mixed and heavy $6 30@6 40; sales chiefly at $6 50. Shipments 4,000 head.

Sheep—Receipts 1,000 head; yesterday 1,000 head. Market weak; only sales at $3 50@4 00.

PHILADELPHIA, July 10.—Cattle—Market moderately active this week and prices a fraction higher; 2,600 head arrived and sold at $6 25@6 75 for extra Pennsylvania and Western steers; $7 00 for a few choice; $5 25@6 00 for fair to good do, and $4 00@5 00 for common, as to quality.

Sheep—Unchanged; 8,000 head sold at $4 75@5 75, as to quality.

Hogs—Higher; 3,500 head sold at $9 75@10 00, as to quality.

WATERTOWN, MASS., July 11.—Cattle—Receipts 1,611 head. Demand not very brilliant; a few choice brought $7 50@7 62½; extra $7 00@7 25; first quality $6 25@6 50; second do $5 00@5 75; third do $4 50@4 75.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts 3,203 head. Sheep in lots $1 50@2 25; extra $3 45@4 50; spring lambs $6 00@8 00.

ST. LOUIS, July 12.—Hogs steady; Yorkers $6 05@6 15. Bacon $6 00@8 25; butchers' $6 10@6 30.

Cattle—Demand mainly for butchers' grades; medium to fair native steers $4 50@4 75; pony $3 75@4 25; cows $3 00@3 87½.

CINCINNATI, July 12.—Hogs quiet; common to good light $6 10@6 40; heavy $6 40@6 50.

IRON MARKETS.

Weekly Review of the Pig Iron and Bloom Market.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, July 8, 1876.

The market for pig metal the past week has been very quiet, but nothing else could be expected while all classes were engaged celebrating the centennial anniversary of American Independence.

The warm weather and continued dullness of the demand for manufactured iron will in all probability have the effect to prevent many of the mills that are now idle from starting up the forges as soon after the holiday as usual. Therefore we do not look for a much more active demand for metal for some time to come.

Holders are asking about the same as at date of our last report, and the price rules at $21 00@22 50, 4 months, for grey forge iron, according to brand and quality.

We are reported the following sales:

BITUMINOUS COAL SMELTED FROM LAKE SUPERIOR ORE.

250 tons grey forge.............$22 00@22 50—4 mos

COKE.

200 tons grey forge.............$21 50@22 00—4 mos

CHARCOAL.

115 tons Nos. 1, 2 and 3, H. R........Private terms.

Monthly Metal Report.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, July 8, 1876.

The following are the receipts of pig iron, ore, blooms, muck bar and scrap iron by the various railroads for June, 1876, as reported in the daily COMMERCIAL:

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY.

	Ore tons.	Blms tons.	Met'l tons.
Edgar Thomson Steel Works	......	......	2,952
J. Painter & Son	......	......	2,181
Graff, Bennett & Co	......	......	156
Nimick & Co	......	......	168
Lewis, Oliver & Phillips	168	......	330
Laughlin & Co	324	......	......
John Moorhead	......	204	60
Rees, Graff & Woods	......	24	120
Isabella Furnace	1,000	......	......
Pittsb'gh Forge and Iron Co	156	......	24
Carnegie Bros	......	......	252
P. D. Nicols	......	......	60
Lewis, Bailey, Dalzell & Co	......	......	312
Brown & Co	......	......	36
Pittsburgh Loco. Works	......	......	60
Various consignees	24	......	168
Total	1,672	228	6,912

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH.

	Ore, tons.	Blms tons.	Met'l tons.
Isabella Furnace	2,088	......	......
Lucy Furnace	3,264	......	......
Jones & Laughlin	1,008	......	......
Shoenberger, Blair & Co	1,608	......	......
Lewis, Oliver & Phillips	408	......	120
Brown & Co	......	......	60
Nayler & Co	......	120	......
Singer, Nimick & Co	......	36	......
Graff, Bennett & Co	......	......	165
Various consignees	24	24	72
Total	8,400	180	417

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD—MANCHESTER STATION.

	Ore, tons.
Laughlin & Co	2,976
Graff, Bennett & Co	432
Total	3,408

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

	Ore, tons.	Blms tons,	Met'l tons.
J. Reamer	......	......	850
J. W. Porter	......	......	276
Dilworth, Porter & Co	444	......	......
Loomis & Collard	......	......	72
J. Moorhead	......	48	......
Caughey & Hailman	......	......	168
Various consignees	......	......	96
Total	444	48	1,462

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

	Ore tons.	Blms tons.	Met'l tons.
Edgar Thomson Steel Works	......	24	2,208
Lucy Furnace	2,220	......	......
T. M. King	......	......	120
Carnegie Bros	......	48	96
Byers, McCullough & Co	......	......	72
John Moorhead	......	324	......
Phillips, Nimick & Co	......	......	72
Various consignees	......	......	168
Total	2,220	496	2,736

	Cinder, tons.
Various consignees	252

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

	Cin'r tons.	M. B. tons.	Met'l tons.
A. H. Childs	......	......	804
Caughey & Hailman	......	......	324
Everson, Macrum & Co	......	380	......
Various consignees	72	......	50
Total	72	380	1,178

WEST PENN RAILROAD.

	Metal, ton.
Lewis, Oliver & Phillips	720
Painter & Sons	468
Graff, Bennett & Co	336
Various consignees	24
Total	1,548

SCRAP IRON.

The following are the receipts of scrap iron by the various railroads for June:

	Tons.
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago R. R	648
Pennsylvania R. R	1,404
Cleveland and Pittsburgh R. R	444
Allegheny Valley R. R	372
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis R. R	168
Pittsburgh and Connellsville R. R	120
Total	3,156

Merchant Bar Iron and Nails.

The market for finished irons continues quite sluggish and the principal employment of mills is furnished by old orders. There is no special change to note; the demand is light, and manufacturers are not looking for much business at present; consequently there is a steady feeling and no change in price. The production will be very light during the next few weeks. Many of the mills will be closed temporarily during the next week or two for repairs, stock taking, &c., and the suspension may be protracted unless the outlook is more satisfactory than at present. Quotations remain steady at the 2¼c net list on list on less than ten ton orders; on larger orders 2¼@2.40c according to the size of the order.

The steel mills are all busy, some of them working up to their full capacity, while others are not pressed. The market is all that can be expected as regards business, although complaint is still being made in regard to prices, which have been cut to such an extent that the margin for profit is small. Steel rails are steady with no late sales reported and quotations still ruling at $58 00@60 00 cash at works.

We give below the regular card rates of the Western Bar Iron Association; terms sixty days with the usual discounts for cash.

FLAT BAR.

1¼ to 4 by ⅜ to 1 inch	2 5-10c	1¼ and 1⅜ by ⅜ to ¾ inch	2 6-10c
4½ to 6 by ⅜ to 1 inch	2 6-10c	1 and 1⅛ by ⅜ to ¾ inch	2 7-10c
1⅜ to 6 by 1⅛ to 1½ inch	2 8-10c	⅞, ¾ and ⅝ by ⅜ to ⅞ inch	2 9-10c

ROUNDS AND SQUARES.

1 to 2 inch	2 5-10c	⅝ to 9-16 inch	2 7-10c
2⅛ to 2⅝ inch	2 6-10c	½ to 7-16 inch	2 9-10c
2¾ to 3¼ inch	2 8-10c	⅜ inch	3 1-10c
3⅜ to 4 inch	3 1-10c	5-16 inch	3 3-10c
¾ to ⅞ inch	2 6-10c	¼ inch	3 5-10c
3-16 inch	5 5-10c		

HORSE SHOE.

All sizes	3 5-10c

HEAVY BANDS.

3½ to 6 by ¼ and 5-16 inch	2 7-10c	¾ to ⅞ by ¼ and 5-16 inch	3c
1⅛ to 3⅜ by ¼ and 5-16 inch	2 7-10c	⅝ and ½ by ⅜ and 5-16	3 5-10c
1 to 1⅛ by ¼ and 5-16 inch	2 8-10c		

LIGHT BANDS.

3 to 6 by ⅛ to 3-16	2 8-10c	¾ and ⅞ by ⅛ to 3-16	3 5-10c
3 to 6 by No. 11 and No. 12	3c	⅝ and ¾ by No. 11 and No. 12	3 7-10c
1⅛ to 2⅞ by ⅛ to 3-16	3 1-10c	⅝ and ½ by ⅛ to 3-16	4c
1⅛ to 2⅞ by No. 11 and No. 12	3 2-10c	⅝ and ½ by No. 11 and No. 12	4 2-10c
1 to 1⅛ by ⅛ to 3-16	3 3-10c		
1 to 1⅛ by No. 11 and No. 12	3 4-10c		

HOOPS.

2¼ to 3 inch	3 5-10c	⅞ inch, finer than No. 21	4 8-10c
3⅛ to 4⅜ inch	3 5-10c	¾ inch to No. 21	5 1-10c
1⅝ to 2 inch	3 5-10c	⅝ inch, finer than No. 21	5 3-10c
1⅜ to 1½ inch	3 7-10c	⅝ inch	5 6-10c
1⅛ to 1¼ inch	3 9-10c	½ inch	6 5-10c
1 inch to No. 20	4 3-10c		
⅞ inch to No. 21	4 6-10c		

OVAL IRON.

⅜ to 1¼ inch	1 9-10c	½ inch	3 3-10c
⅜ to ⅜ inch	3 1-10c	⅜ inch	3 7-10c

HALF OVAL AND HALF ROUND.

⅜ to 1¼ inch	3 2-10c	⅜ inch	5 5-10c
⅝ to ¾ inch	3 7-10c	Wagon Box Iron, ⅜ and ⅜ inch	4c
½ inch	4c		

TANK IRON—BOILED.

3-16, ¼ and ⅜ inch thick	3 7-10c	Heads, flanging	8 5-10c
Boiler plate	7 5-10c	Plow slabs	4 2-10c
Heads, not flanging	5 4-10c	Plow wings	4 7-10c

SHEET IRON—BOILED.

No. 10 to 14	4c	Nos. 25 and 26	4 7-10c
No. 15 to 20	4 2-10c	No. 27	4 9-10c
No. 21 to 24	4 5-10c	No. 28	5 3-10c

NAILS.

The nail trade continues quiet and factories generally have their orders pretty well cleaned up, preparatory to shutting down in order to take stock and make repairs. It is reported that some makers have, until quite recently, been working up orders placed prior to the advance made by the Western combination, when prices were down to $2 40@2 50, sixty days. Stocks in first hands are light, but the West is reported as being well supplied, many buyers having anticipated the advance, and bought largely ahead. Prices unchanged; $2 85, sixty days, for orders for less than 200 kegs, and $2 75, sixty days, for 200 kegs and upward.

The following are the list rates of the Western Nail Manufacturers' Association:

CUT NAILS.

	Per keg.
10d to 60d nails, fencing and brads	$2 85
8d and 9d nails, fencing and brads	3 10
6d and 7d nails, fencing and brads	3 35
4d and 5d nails, fencing and brads	3 60
3d nails	4 35
2d nails	5 60
3d fine nails	5 85
2d fine nails	6 60
⅞ inch, lining nails	7 35
¾ inch, lining nails	7 85
Clinch nails	4 60
Cut spikes	3 10
Cut boat spikes	3 60

BARREL NAILS.

⅞ in.	1 in.	1⅛ in.	1¼ in.	1⅜ in.	1½ in.
$5 80	$5 35	$4 60	$4 35	$3 85	$3 60

TOBACCO NAILS.

50 cents per keg advance on common cut.

CASING NAILS.

75 cents per keg advance on common cut.

Finishing nails, $1 25 advance from 4d to 40d.

Finishing nails.........1½ in. $8 00 1 in. $9 00

ROOFING NAILS.

Iron, 25c per keg advance on common cut.

Galvanized, 4c per ℔ advance on iron.

	Per keg.
Tinned, 3d	$8 50
Tinned, 4d	8 00
Copper, all sizes, per ℔	40c
In 200 kegs and upwards.	

General Hardware.

The hardware trade has been rather quiet and eventless for the past few days, the volume of business having been considerably deminished by the holiday. The principal feature of interest in the general market this week is the issuing of revised price-lists for locks, knobs &c., by the leading Eastern manufacturers. By these lists, important reductions have been made in the list prices of the cheaper grades of locks; the discount on the entire list has been changed to 35 per cent., making an advance on the net prices of the higher grades. There is still some competition in the market on wood screws. The Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Company continue to quote flat head iron wood screws at discount 62½ per cent, terms cash thirty days. A New York dealer in foreign made screws quotes at the following discounts: Flat head wood screws iron and brass 55 per cent.; round head wood screws iron and brass 45 per cent.; Nettlefold screw hooks, eyes, &c., 70@10 per cent. Reductions are reported on certain makes of augers and bits.

The Jacobus & Nimick Manufacturing Company have made some changes in discounts. Following are the new rates: On locks, latches, knobs and escutcheons, 35 per cent.; scales 20 and 10 per cent.; coffee mills, 33 and 30 per cent.; Lull & Porter hinges, 75 per cent. All other goods, 20 per cent. Two per cent. may be deducted from invoices, if paid within thirty days. No especial alteration is reported in any of the other leading specialties manufactured in this city. We quote below the heavy hardware list of Lewis, Oliver & Phillips as follows:

WAGON HARDWARE.

The following is the revised list of Lewis, Oliver & Phillips:

	Per ℔.
Flat rail (1¼ by ¼), punched and countersunk	4 c
Iron wedges	4 c
Norway nail rods	8½c
Iron crow bars	4½c
Beetle rings	6 c

Fence pickets, ⅜ round, bent to shape, 25c ⅌ foot of fence, less 15 ⅌ cent. off.

Carriage and tire bolts	75 ⅌ cent. off, net.
Stove bolts	30 ⅌ cent. off, net.
Elevator bolts	25 ⅌ cent. off, net.
Machine and square head bolts, new list	50 ⅌ cent. off, net.
Coach and lag screws, new list	50 ⅌ cent. off, net.
Bolt ends, new list	50 ⅌ cent. off, net.
Patent hot-pressed square and hexagon nuts, new list	7c ⅌ ℔ off, net.
Washers, all made from new band iron, new list	7c ⅌ ℔ off, net.

Nuts and washers, 25 ℔ boxes, ½c per ℔ extra.

Nuts and washers in lots less than 1 keg, each size, ½c per ℔ extra.

Nuts and washers in 5 ℔ boxes, 1c per ℔ extra.

Standard caps, for plows, 5 cents per ℔, net.

Iron barrow teeth, in lots of 3 tons or more, packed in 200 ℔ boxes, 1 inch diameter, ⅞ do, 3 cents per ℔ net: ¾ inch diameter, 3¼ cents per ℔, net.

Patent headed harrow teeth, packed in boxes, ½ cent per ℔ extra.

Skein bolts, in bulk, in lots of 1 keg or more, ⅝ inch diameter, 5 cents per ℔, net, 9-16 inch do, 6 cents per ℔ net; ½ inch do, 7 cents per ℔, net.

Screw hook-and-eye hinges; ¾ to 1 inch diameter, 8 cents per ℔, net; ⅝ inch do 9 cents per ℔, net; ½ inch do 11 cents per ℔, net.

Screw and strap hinges, in lots of 100 pairs or more, 14 to 36 inches long, 4¼ cents per ℔, net; 6, 8, 10 and 12 inches long, 5¾ cents per ℔, net.

Strap and T Hinges delivered where freight does not exceed 30c per 100 ℔s, 50 10 and 5 per cent. off.

Screw hitching rings, light, with ½ ring, No. 1, $4 25 per 100, net; do heavy, with 5-16 ring, No. 2, $4 75 per 100, net.

Bridge and roof bolts, 1 to 2 diam. over 8 ft. long, 3⅝c per ℔; do 1 to 2 diam. from 4 to 8 ft. long, 3⅞c per ℔; do 1 to 2 diam. from 1½ to 4 ft. long, 4½c per ℔; do ⅞, ¾ and ⅝ in. diam. over 4 ft. long, 4c per ℔; do ⅞, ¾ and ⅝ in. diam. from 1½ to 4 ft. long, 4¼c per ℔, net.

Bridge bolts, with upset ends, ¾c per pound extra.

Wrought iron plates, punched, 4⅜c per ℔ net.

Cast iron washers, 3⅝c per ℔ net.

Duck nest tuyere irons, $13 50 per doz.

WAGON HARDWARE.—Standard List—Single tree, wrought hook, malleable ferrule, 19c per ℔; single tree iron, wrought hook and clip, 25c per ℔; single and double tree iron, wrought center clip, ⅝ in., welded, with ¾ in. ring, 15c per ℔; neck yoke end ferrule, malleable, with wrought iron ring, 19c per ℔; neck yoke attachment, with plates complete, 15c per ℔. 25 per cent. off single and double tree iron, neck yoke end ferrules, and neck yoke attachments. for orders of 50 set, and 10 per cent additional off for quantity orders, same as other wagon hardware. Plow single tree, ironed complete, irons all wrought, 55c each, net; Wagon single tree, ironed complete, irons all wrought, except malleable ferrule, 65c each net; wagon double tree, ironed complete, irons all wrought, improved end pieces riveted on, 65c each, net; neck yoke, ironed complete, irons all wrought, except end ferrules, with wrought iron rings, 75c each, net.

For orders of 50 set. 25 per cent. discount, per set of 8 bolts. Wagon box strap bolts—10 inches long by ⅜ at screw end, 45c; 12 inches long by ⅜ at screw end, 55c; 10 inches long by 9-16 at screw end, 65c; 12 inches long by 9-16 at screw end, 70c; 14 inches long by 9-16 at screw end, 80c; 10 inches long by ⅝ at screw end, 80c; 12 inches long by ⅝ at screw end, 80c; 14 inches long by ⅝ at screw end, 90c; 16 inches long by ⅝ at screw end, $1 00; 18 inches long by ⅝ at screw end, $1 10; 20 inches long by ⅝ at screw end, $1 20; 5c per set for each additional inch over 14 inches. All lengths made.

Wagon box rods, narrow track, 15c each; do wide track, 17c each.

Single-tree irons, 30c ⅌ set of 4 pieces.

Single-tree irons, for bolster plates, 2¾ inches wide, 45c ⅌ set; do, 3 inches wide, 50c ⅌ set; do, 3¼ inches, 55c ⅌ set; do, 3½ inches, 60c ⅌ set.

Wagon brake ratchets, 14c each; do, finished with guard, 40c each.

Wrought hammer straps, heavy pattern, 13c each; do, light pattern, 12c each.

Wrought rubber irons, 9c each.

Stay chain hooks, 5½c each.

Double and single tree clips, figure 1, 8c; do, figure 2 9c each; do, figure 3, 11c each.

Pole caps, 20c each.

Single tree hooks, Nos. 1 and 2, 4½c each.

Strap bolts, rods, single-tree irons, bolster plates, brake ratchets, hammer straps, rub irons, stay chain hooks, clips, single-tree hooks and pole caps, in lots of 50 sets, 25 per cent. discount.

Axle-tree clips, No. 1, 3¼c each, net; axle tree clips, No. 2, 3⅝c each, net; axle-tree clips, for farm and lumber wagons, shank 9-16 inch, flat part 1¼ inch, 7¼c each, net.

Plow and wagon clevises, 8c per ℔, net.

California tire rivets and burrs, 5-16, 10c per ℔, net; California tire rivets and burrs, ¼, 11c per ℔, net.

Wagon box staples, 1¼ inches to 2½ inches, to clinch, $10 75 per 1,000, net; do made from bevel box iron, to rivet on, $7 25 per 1,000, net.

Neck yoke eyes, 4½c each, net; do with ⅜ rings, 7c each, net.

King bolts, ⅞, 1, 1⅛ and 1¼ diam, 3⅞c per ℔, net.

Wagon rivets, extra large flat, oval and steeple head, ¼ diameter, 1-inch and longer, 7½c per ℔, net; do 3-16 inches diameter, 1 inch and longer, 8½c per ℔, net; do ¾ to 1 inch long, 1c per ℔ extra; do and nails, in 5 ℔ paper boxes, 1c per ℔ extra; do and nails, in 25 ℔ wood bxs, ½c per ℔ extra.

Wagon and hinge nails ¼x3 and longer, 11c per ℔; 2¼ and 2¾, 13c per ℔; 2 and 2¼, 15c per ℔; 1¾ and shorter, 17c per ℔, net; 3-16x3 and longer, 12c per ℔; 2¼ and 2¾, 14c per ℔; 2 and 2¼, 16c per ℔; 1¾ and shorter, 18c per ℔, net.

Wagon rivets and nails, in less lots than 1 keg each size, ½c per ℔ extra; double-tree plates, 7⅜c per ℔, net; coupling plates, 4⅜c per ℔, net; tongue plates, 8⅜c per ℔, net; neck yoke plates, 9⅜c per ℔, net; tongue cap iron, 1⅞, 2 and 2¼ inches wide, same price per ℔ as No. 12 band iron; wagon chains, stay, lock and tongue, 5-16 inch, 9c per ℔, net; wagon chains, stay, lock and tongue, ¼ inch, 10c per ℔, net.

NEW YORK.

American Pig—Owing to the holidays no transactions of any magnitude have been reported, and we quote as before: No. 1 foundry $22 00@23 00; No. 2 foundry $20 00@21 00; grey forge $20 00.

Scotch Pig—The condition of the market is unchanged since our last review. We quote: Coltness $30 00; Glengarnock $28 00@29 00; Gartsherrie $29 00, and Eglinton $27 00.

Rails—In the absence of transactions we continue our quotations of $39 00@42 00, at mill, for iron and steel, nominally, $60 00@63 00, at tidewater.

Old Rails—We quote $21 50@22 00, without sales of any importance.

Scrap—The market continues quiet and unchanged. We quote $26 00 for wrought, from yard—*Iron Age.*

SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

Scotch Pig.—The market is quiet, and but little business doing. Prices are steady and unchanged.

Manufactured Iron.—There is no demand whatever, and quotations are nominally £8. 10s@£9 for best Staffordshire bars.

Rails.—There is a little better demand for iron rails, but prices are weak. Welsh are quoted £5 15s@£5 5s.—*Cable dispatch to Iron Age July 6th.*

Cotton.

NEW YORK, July 12.—Cotton steady at 11⅝@11 15-16c. Futures steady; July 11¾@11 29-32c; August 11 27-32@11⅞c; September 11 29-32@11⅞c; October 11⅝@11 13-32c; November 11 9-32@11 5-16c.

LIVERPOOL, July 12.—Cotton dull at 5 13-16@5 15-16d. Sales of 10,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export and 6,000 American.

GALVESTON, July 12—Market dull; middling 11c. Charleston—Market quiet; middling 11@11 1-16c. Savannah—Market unchanged; middling 10⅝c. Mobile—Market nominal; middling 10⅝c.

CENTAUR LINIMENTS—the greatest remedies ever discovered for flesh, bone and muscle ailments. There are two kinds—white wrapper for Family use—and yellow wrapper for Horses and Animals. They alleviate pain and cure Rheumatism, Strains, Sprains, and Wounds.

"INDIANA HOME, JEFF. CO., IND., May 28, 1873.

"GENTLEMEN—I think it my duty to inform you what the Centaur Liniment has done for me. I have suffered much with swollen feet and chords, and was willing to try a dozen bottles of most anything as an experiment. But, sir, one bottle has done the work. I have not been free from these swellings in eight years. Now I am perfectly well. The Liniments ought to be applied warm.

"Yours truly, BENJAMIN BROWN."

"DEAR SIR—I have used your Centaur Liniments in my family, and believe it to be of great value. Please send me two dollars' worth, one for the mules and horses. Yours, &c., "RILEY SICKLER."

"Falls Station, Wyoming co., Pa., Oct. 30, 1872."

Castoria is a substitute for Castor Oil. It is as pleasant to take as honey. For wind colic and sour stomach it is simply wonderful. Physicians recommend it.

MARRIED:

HERSHBERGER—JOHNSTON—At the residence of Geo. B. Johnston, Thursday evening, by the Rev. J. L. Deens, assisted by the Revs. E. T. Miller and E. B. Donahoo, THOS. P. HERSHBERGER, Esq., and Miss LOTTIE JOHNSTON, both of the Thirty-sixth ward.

DIED:

HOFFER—On Tuesday morning, July 11th, 1876, at 10:15 o'clock, JOHN HOFFER, aged seventy-three years.

McCREERY—At the residence of her brother, William McCreery, Clifton avenue, Allegheny city, AGNES R. McCREERY, Tuesday afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock.

ROGERS—On Wednesday morning, July 12, at Leechburg, POLLY, the beloved wife of Wm. Rogers, Jr., in the twenty-fifth year of her age.

GRAYBURN—On Wednesday morning, July 12, 1876, at his residence, Rose street, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh, MR. JOHN GRAYBURN, SR., in the sixty-eighth year of his age.

JONES—On Friday morning, July 7, 1876, at 8 o'clock, CATHERINE JONES, aged ninety years, six months and four days.

BOHLEDER—On Sunday morning, July 9th, 1876, at 5 o'clock, CHARLES HERRMANN BOHLEDER, local editor of the Freiheit's Freund, aged thirty-four years.

THOMPSON—Monday morning, at 10:15, Mrs. MARY THOMPSON, relict of the late Thomas Thompson, in the seventieth year of her age.

SINGERLY—On Sunday evening, at 6:30 o'clock, Mr. BENJAMIN SINGERLY, in the sixty-first year of his age.

RICHARDSON—Sunday evening, July 9th, 1876, MARY, beloved wife of George A. Richardson, and daughter of John and Mary Ann Dickson, aged twenty-six years.

MADDOCK—On Monday evening, July 10th, at 6 o'clock, SAMUEL ALFRED, only son of Alfred W. and Elizabeth Maddock, aged nineteen months.

FARM FOR RENT.—THE EDGINGTON FARM, situated in Holliday's Cove, Brooke county, West Va., and immediately opposite the City of Steubenville, O., will be leased to a responsible party for a term of years. For a Dairy Farm its location is unsurpassed. Possession given January 1, 1877. For particulars call on or address JOHN A. KIRKPATRICK, corner Third and Market streets, Steubenville, O., or W. R. KIRKPATRICK, No. 271 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1876.

The total admissions to the Centennial, up to Saturday last, reach 2,053,708, and the receipts $684,340.

The domestic exports from Philadelphia, last week, aggregate $774,583. The shipment of corn for the week was 655,722 bushels.

Since Carl Schurz has expressed his views publicly upon the Democratic platform and the Democratic nominees, the Democrats call him a "Hessian."

Kinsella, the libertine who seduced the wife of Mr. Fields, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and paid $15,000 for the privilege, is for Tilden with all his might—"Tilden and Reform."

Mr. Hendricks, while in the Senate, voted *against* the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments to the Constitution. This shows what sort of a Democrat *he* was during the war.

John Morrissey offers to wager $100,000 that Tilden will be the next President. He says Pennsylvania will vote for him. He put up $25,000 on Pennsylvania, in 1872, and lost it; and he is in a fair way to repeat the experience.

General James M. Tuttle, of Iowa, who was the Democratic candidate for Governor of Iowa against Governor Stone, has announced himself for Hayes and Wheeler. Let them hurry in—the church will soon be full.

Tilden, in a speech at Albany, N. Y., in 1862, said that no one cared for the negroes—"they were merely orang outangs without tails." He will find, by the time election is over, that they have stings, and can take their revenge on their libeler.

There is no prospect at present of a union of the Tammany and anti-Tammany factions in New York. They will be permitted to call each other names and hurl defiances back and forth, but at the last minute they will come together and be as loving and hypocritical as ever.

The foreign commerce of Philadelphia for the month of June amounted to $4,726,809, against $3,203,772 for the corresponding month in the year 1875, a gain of $1,523,037. The total exports for the first six months of the year 1876 amounted to $22,548,254, against an aggregate of $14,230,906 for the same time in 1875, a gain of $8,317,348.

A Virginia Democratic paper thus speaks of the Republican nominee for President:

> "Rutherford B. Hayes, the white nigger nominee for Grant's old boots and dog-kennels, was born in Ohio in 1822, and commanded a brigade during the nigger-freeing crusade of Abrahamus Africanus."

The Cincinnati *Enquirer*, good Democratic authority, puts the whole case concerning Tilden in a nutshell thus:

> It could not but be that a man educated in cunning, in hypocrisy, in iniquity, nominated in corruption and shameless effrontery, even though his millions could elect him, WOULD GIVE US THE MOST CORRUPT ADMINISTRATION THE COUNTRY HAS EVER KNOWN.

Who were the men who compelled Mrs. Metcalf, in Kentucky, to take down the American flag from her house on the Fourth of July? Were they Republicans or Democrats? We will venture to say that every one of them will vote for Tilden, and that on the day of election they will be shouting with the loudest for "Tilden and Reform."

When a meeting was held at Indianapolis to express its detestation for the murder of Lincoln, every one, Democrat and Republican, attended. Among the rest came Thomas A. Hendricks; but when called on to speak, he stammered, hesitated and baulked, and so disgusted the crowd that they hissed him! He had no heart, you see, for such a meeting as that.

The New York *Evening Post*, about whose political status there have been some expressions of doubt, speaks of the St. Louis platform in this wise:

> "The adoption of this rascally platform recalls what the *Evening Post* said several months ago, just after the meeting of the Democratic Convention in this State. We then characterized the course of the Democrats in respect to the currency as politically knavish. We now see more clearly how knavish it was and what purpose its knavishness was intended to serve."

Silver, which ten years ago was quoted at sixty pence the ounce in London, sold on Thursday last, in that city, at forty-seven pence—a decline of over twenty per cent. This brings silver—pure silver—considerably under the par of gold, and renders our alloyed silver coin of less value than the greenback.

The cause for this decline is the preponderence of silver over gold in the shipments from the Pacific coast. The bulk of this silver finds its way to England and to Europe, and the more that is sent of it the less its value grows.

A special dispatch to the New York *Evening Post* says:

> "Present appearances indicate strongly that very few if any reports will be made at this session in regard to the forty or fifty investigations prosecuted by the House investigating committees. Members of the Indian Committee acknowledge that they have nothing to report excepting an immense mass of testimony."

So all the hopes of political buncombe from these investigations have been dashed to the ground. The Democrats expected to find corruption everywhere, and have actually found nothing.

Governor Hayes' letter of acceptance is a plain, clear, explicit and conclusive acceptance of the Cincinnati platform, in all its length and breadth. There are those who will differ with him on the civil service question and on the financial question; but all will concede his honesty of purpose and applaud the frankness with which he speaks. The party have nominated him, and he has accepted the nomination by indorsing the party platform—fully, freely and fairly. No one can find fault with either the matter or the manner of his letter; and every one must admire the candor of a candidate who speaks out boldly and has nothing whatever to conceal.

Mr. Tilden lives in the city of New York, and is in full sympathy with its city government. Since 1866 over six hundred millions of the national debt have been paid off under Republican rule, and yet Mr. Tilden reproaches the National Government under which this was accomplished, with corruption and extravagance. Within the same period, the debt of the city of New York, under Democratic rule, has been *increased* over sixty millions. If the National Government is corrupt, and yet able to reduce the debt six hundred millions since 1866, what must be the condition of the government of his own city which has doubled its debt within ten years?

"We have soldiers enough until after election." Thus spoke Sunset Cox on the Army bill, and the Sioux slaughter is the fitting commentary upon it. In his own dim way, there is no doubt that Sitting Bull comprehends the general fact that there is always to be found in our Government a party willing to see the army exterminated rather than give up its own pet projects. Just now, the Democratic party is afraid that there is going to be a fair election this fall in the South, and that the army will somehow be used in enforcing the laws; and rather than see such a result it has determined to reduce the army to that point of utter uselessness, even if every man on the frontier should fall a victim to Indian hostility.

The New York *Tribune* states that "leading Democrats from Mississippi, who attended the St. Louis Convention, did not conceal their opinion that a few companies of troops sent to that State during the months of September and October would not only so greatly encourage the negroes as to cause them to go to the polls in full force, but would so discourage some of the white voters as to make them stay away from the election." For this reason the Democratic managers in the East are looking with more concern to Louisiana and Mississippi than to New York or Connecticut. They know that a fair election in either of these Southern States will secure them to the Republicans without fail. Their only hope is in fraud, force and intimidation.

That Wisconsin investigation, got up by the Democrats in Congress, led by Mr. Cate, of that State, for the purpose of proving that the whisky ring in Milwaukee contributed large sums of money to aid in the re-election of Mr. Carpenter, with an understanding that he would retain the Milwaukee revenue officers in their positions, and assist the distillers in their frauds upon the Government, has come to grief. Not one of these allegations was proved; on the contrary, so strong was the testimony the other way that Mr. Cate, who had charge of this investigation, stated to the committee that he had no evidence implicating Mr. Carpenter, and did not wish to be understood as making any charges against him, and exonerating him entirely from any connection with the whisky frauds.

IS TILDEN A REFORMER?

Governor Tilden not only allows his friends to claim that he is a noted reformer, but lays violent claim to that title himself, and demands that the people shall elevate him to the Presidency as the only means of reforming the Government and cleansing it from the corruptions which he alleges are carried on in it.

Now, what has Governor Tilden reformed? To what can he point as an evidence that he *is* a reformer, and that he has superior claims upon the people on that account? "Every man," says Solomon, "is just in his own cause; but his neighbor cometh and searcheth him." Let us prosecute, for a little while, a search into the foundation of these lofty claims.

Governor Tilden was elected Governor in 1874. Prior to that date he had served a year or two in the Legislature, but he had never shown any ability as a statesman nor any inclination to follow the honest side in politics. He was for several years Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, and was almost always a delegate in the annual Democratic State Convention, always recognizing, as Chairman of the State Committee, the Tammany delegation, when their seats were contested, and taking his seat with them whenever he was a delegate. He was, in every contest, the friend and ally of Wm. M. Tweed, and he was openly charged, in 1868, by Horace Greeley, with having stuffed the ballot boxes in the city of New York so as to count in Hoffman, the Democratic candidate for Governor. This charge, openly made, and as openly iterated and reiterated, was never met by either Tilden or his friends, and it stands, to this day, an unanswered and unanswerable charge.

It is plain, then, that we cannot look to anything in the life of this man, prior to 1874, as an evidence of his character as a reformer. Ballot-box stuffers are not usually regarded as reformers, nor is that the class to which honest and earnest men usually look for help in the work of political reformation.

It must be, therefore, to what he has done since 1874 we must look for evidences of his gigantic capacity as a reformer. He is over sixty years of age; he has had an infinity of chances to demonstrate his reformatory tendencies; yet it is only within the current two years that any proof has been given of a devotion to honesty. The devotion has been long in manifesting itself, and has had but a very short run to base so exalted a claim upon, especially in view of his previous associations with Tweed and the other New York thieves.

It is not much that any one man can do in the short space of a year and a half toward reforming politics and the administration of the Government; and yet we find this man setting himself up as the very embodiment of reform, without whom the Government must go to everlasting smash. Let us see, then, what there is in the facts to warrant this high-sounding manifesto.

We find, then, that all his efforts at reform have been directed towards exposing abuses practised under the management of the canals in that State. Pennsylvania managed, twenty years ago, to get rid of all these abuses by getting rid entirely of the canals, and demonstrated, by that act, that that was the only method of cure. New York, which has the true Bourbon instinct of learning nothing and forgetting nothing, held on to her canals and still holds on to them, her politicians preferring to enjoy the patronage they confer, without troubling themselves about the corruption they entail. It is safe to say that corruption, and a system of public works under State control, are inseparable. The one begets the other, and the canals of New York are as corruptly managed to-day as they ever were, in spite of all Tilden has done or can do.

And what has he done? He has exposed a system of corrupt contracts and of impositions upon the State by contractors. That and nothing more. He has indicted one, and one only, of the corrupt officials, and he has brought two civil suits against contractors to recover what they have stolen. The indictment has been tried and the official convicted, but the case has been taken up to the Court of Appeals, and the civil suits have been dismissed by the court upon the ground that the State having connived at the fraud of the contractors cannot now throw off the consequences of that connivance.

Governor Tilden's acts of reform, therefore, consist in a message to the Legislature exposing what everybody knew to be true, and one criminal and two civil suits, neither of which have yet yielded any fruit. The corruption he has exposed is still going on, unchecked; and the sole evidence of "reform" is in an unlimited amount of gabble about it. Does this entitle a man to the Presidency? Is this a sufficient basis for a claim as a "reformer?" Then, we must say, the title is an exceedingly cheap one, and should be valued according to its cost.

Now, Governor Tilden alleges that the National Government is corrupt, beyond expression, and that the only way to cure it is to turn out the party under which this corruption has grown up. Why, then, does he not apply the same rule to the State government of New York? The canals of that State are now, and for a long time have been, under Democratic control. Whatever corruption exists there is Democratic corruption; and, if the Governor's theory be correct, the true method is to turn out the party under which these corruptions are practised.

But the Governor does not recognize this logic. He claims that he and the party will set it all right. Very good. Let them do it, if they can, and do it quickly; but let them, at the same time, accord to the Republicans the right and the power to cure whatever is wrong in the National Government. Nothing has occurred, under the latter, that is half as bad as the corrupt Democratic canal management of New York, nor a tithe as bad as the corrupt management of the city of New York. Physician! heal thyself! Let Dr. Tilden confine himself to the task of curing his own city and State. He will have, in that task, all that he can possibly do for the remainder of his life, if he is in earnest, as he professes to be. The very little he has done does not entitle him to a national reward; and he must show much greater works than he has yet accomplished to make the people think he *is* in earnest. A year and a half of bluster is not enough to earn a title as "reformer;" and when we find all the corrupt politicians of New York on his side, we may be excused for believing that there is no depth to his professions.

TILDEN AS A LIBELLER.

"It is a dirty bird that befouls its own nest," says the ancient proverb, yet, although the comparison is unsavory, that is exactly what Mr. Tilden is doing. For the sake of a little tawdry effect he holds up his country to the gaze of the world as vile, unclean and utterly corrupt. Here, for instance, is the picture he draws of our condition in his Albany speech:

> "Everywhere abuses, peculations, frauds and corruption until we are almost becoming ashamed of the institutions of our country, and instead of holding them up as examples for imitation of oppressed people of other countries, we are confessing them as a scandal in the eyes of mankind. * * * At last, we are reaching the worst condition of the countries of the old world. The Government no longer exists for the people. The people exist only for the Government. Our centennial product is evils, license and wrongs, to escape which our ancestors abandoned their homes in the old world and planted themselves in a wilderness."

This is a libel, every word of it. He does not speak, here, as a statesman or patriot, but as a low partisan, hunting like a demagogue for something that will have a political effect. It is a wild distortion of the facts, and is so utterly unfair and untrue that one can hardly believe it is a candidate for President who is talking.

Every man who has spoken, at the late Centennial celebrations, has been compelled, in all candor, to confess that there is, in the present condition of our public affairs, substantial cause for gratulation; and it is only a hungry office-seeker who can bring himself down to the dirty work of belittling and belying his country. Mr. Evarts, for instance, is a calm, dispassionate and disinterested observer of things. He is not blinded by partisan malice nor mislead by partisan greed. His Centennial oration at Philadelphia was comprehensive and philosophic, and this is the testimony *he* bears to the present condition of a country of which he feels proud:

> "The spirit of the nation is at the highest—its triumph over the inborn, inbred perils of the Constitution have chased away all fears, justified all hopes and with universal joy we greet this day. We have not proved unworthy of a great ancestry; we have had the virtue to uphold what they so wisely, so firmly established. With these proud possessions of the past, with powers matured, with principles settled, with habits formed—the nation passes, as it were, from preparatory growth to responsible development of character and the steady performance of duty. * * * With a just deference to the age, the power, the greatness of the other nations of the earth, we do not fear to appeal to the opinion of mankind whether, as we point to our land, our people and our laws, the contemplation should not inspire us with a lover's enthusiasm for our country."

This is impartial testimony, unprejudiced and unbiased by party desires, and it is, therefore, a complete offset to the false and libellous caricature of Tilden; but, we are not compelled to stop here. We have other testimony, and among it the following extract from the New York Centennial oration of Rev. Richard S. Storrs:

> "I scout the thought that we, as a people, are worse than our fathers! There has never been a time—not here alone, in any country—when the fierce light of incesant inquiry blazing on men in public life would not have brought out such forces of evil as we have seen, or when the condemnation which followed the discovery would have been sharper. And it is among my deepest convictions that, with all which has happened to debase and debauch it, the nation at large was never before more mentally vigorous or morally sound than it is to-day."

Even Charles Francis Adams, affected as he is with Tildenism and with that general inclination to decry a Government which is not under Democratic control, which is characteristic of modern Democracy, gives the lie to his political leader in the following, which is extracted from his Centennial oration:

> "I will not deny that many of the events that have happened since our escape from the last great peril indicate more forcibly than I care to admit some decline from that high standard of moral and political purity for which we have ever before been distinguished. The adoration of Mammon, described by the poet as the 'last erected spirit that fell from heaven, for e'en in heaven his looks and thoughts were always downward bent,' has done something to impair the glory earned by all our preceding sacrifices. For myself, while sincerely mourning the mere possibility of stain touching our garments, I feel not the less certainty that the heart of the people remains as sound as ever."

This is a shade gloomy; but it is in no sense to be interpreted as sustaining Tilden; and in order to point out the cause for this gloominess of vision, we extract the following from a recent essay by Professor Sumner, who belongs to the Adams school of publicists:

> "With the rise of the Republican party there came new elements into American politics. The question at stake was moral in form. It enlisted unselfish and moral and religious motives. It reached outside the proper domain of politics—the expedient measures to be adopted for ends recognized as desirable—and involved justice and right in regard to the ends. It enlisted, therefore, heroic elements—sacrifice for moral good, and devotion to the right in spite of expediency. At the same time the issue was clear, simple and distinct. The organization upon it was close and harmonious, not on account of party discipline, but on account of actual concord in motive and purpose. The American system was here seen in many respects at its best, and it worked more nearly up to its theoretical results in the election of Lincoln, a thoroughly representative man out of the heart of the majority, than in any other election of our history. *It is probably the recollection and standard of this state of things which leads men now on the stage to believe that corruption is spreading and that the political system is degenerating.*"

The Baltimore *American* well says that the distinctive characteristic of the present period of our national existence is not an abounding corruption and demoralization, as Governor Tilden would like to have the people belive, *but it is the great popular sensitiveness to official misconduct*. It is not that official morality has greatly declined, *but that the standard of official propriety has become more exacting*, that gives vehemence to the demand for reform. It is not that the standard of official integrity has been lowered, but that it has been exalted; not that we are sinking in corruption, but that we are more keenly alive to it. For that awakening of the public conscience we should all be grateful, instead of making it the occasion of decrying the public virtue. No nation can sink into corruption while conscious of the degradation; and no man need fear the destruction of our institutions while our people are alive to the slightest disgrace. It would be the part of men like Tilden, if they had any patriotic instincts, to quicken this public conscience and keep it in constant activity; but he is too much of a demagogue to let slip an opportunity to make party capital, and hence he seizes the occasion to magnify whatever evil exists that he may claim the credit of resisting it. The Republican party, fortunately, have enough clean-handed men to administer the Government honestly; and he whose hands have been crossed with Tweed's had better wash them more thoroughly before he undertakes the task of setting anything right. If the county were as rotten as he represents it, most certainly *he* is not the man to make it whole again.

TILDEN AS A REFORMER.

The strongest claim yet set up for Tilden is that which calls him a "Reformer," for, at the first blush, people listen to that word with profound respect; but there is nothing the people despise so thoroughly as a *pretended* "Reformer." That Tilden is just that kind of a fraud, and that all his pretenses to "reform" are the merest sham, we have the most conclusive evidence, drawn not from Republican but from Democratic sources. August Belmont, for instance, is a Democrat without guile. He has been Chairman of the National Committee, and is therefore a competent witness as to the character of the men with whom he has been co-operating. Of Tilden he says:

> "I think he [Tilden] cannot carry New York. Those who claim that he is unassailable do not know him, or, if they do, then they are quite as dishonest as he is. He has been counsel for all the broken down corporations with which New York has been afflicted for a long term of years, and out of them he has not come with clean hands."

This is temperate, but it is plain and emphatic. "Those who claim that he is unassailable," he says, "do not know him, or, if they do, *they are quite as dishonest as he is*." This is an admirable character for a Democratic candidate for President; and when it is added that "he has been counsel for all the broken down corporations with which New York has been afflicted for a long term of years," and that "out of them *he has not come with clean hands*," we have the strongest possible Democratic evidence that a man with unclean hands cannot be a "Reformer," honestly or otherwise.

But the evidence does not end here. The Brooklyn *Argus* is a Democratic paper, edited by a Democratic ex-member of Congress, and it is therefore in a position to speak authoritatively. It says:

> "Governor Tilden's advocacy of 'hard money' is as insincere as are any of his other positions. As a reformer Governor Tilden is a fraud; as a business man he is badly smirched; as a hard-money man he is without convictions; as an advertising adventurer and suborner of the press he is impudent, and as a political trickster he is a disgrace. He is willing to talk about national honor, and advocate hard money at the East while violating the laws of the country and issuing an illegal currency in the West. He bid loudly for reform support throughout the State by attacking Dennison in Syracuse, and Lord in Rochester, where the Democrats have no strength, while bargaining with ring scoundrels in Albany, New York and Brooklyn, where the Democratic machine is powerful."

This is a fair illustration of this hypocrite's professions of "Reform." He attacked Democratic thieves in Republican counties; but he never meddled with them where the Democrats had control. He got, in that way, a cheap but evanescent reputation as an enemy of corruption; but he took such good care to avoid a prosecution of the thieves who control Albany, New York and Brooklyn that he soon dissipated the delusion that he was in favor of reform for reform's sake.

The recent publication of the facts, by the Interior Department, concerning the robbery of the Indian trust funds by the Democrats during Buchanan's Presidential term, is by no means a new revelation, although many may now hear of it for the first time. The facts were all made known at the time; but, now that Tilden and the Democratic party are setting up as "reformers," and are shedding crocodile tears over the terrible state of "corruption" that they allege is prevailing under Republican rule, it is well enough to revive the old record, and confront these mock "reformers" with a history of their own deliberate stealings.

The Interior Department, as is well known, is the custodian of the Indian trust funds. The intention of Congress in creating these trusts, was to purchase United States bonds with the principal of the sums due to the several Indian tribes by the United States Government, and deposit the bonds with the Interior Department, applying the interest thereon, semi-annually, to the payments due the Indians. The bonds were so purchased, and they were so deposited; but, when the Republicans came into power in 1861, an examination of these trust funds showed that *the United States bonds had been abstracted, and worthless Southern bonds substituted in their stead!* The United States, all this while, has been paying the interest on these worthless bonds to the Indians, and this payment has now been kept up for eighteen or twenty years. The Government thus loses both principal and interest.

But the robbery did not end here. The large sum originally bequeathed by Smithson, an English millionaire, to establish and maintain the Smithsonian Institution, came into the hands of a Democratic administration in United States bonds, but a Democratic Secretary of the Interior changed the investment to Arkansas State bonds. The Government has ever since had to pay the interest on these bonds, and to all intents and purposes the bequest of Smithson was stolen, and the Smithsonian Institue has been built up and sustained, *not* by Smithson's money, but by the money of the United States Government, which was made the executor of Smithson's will.

All this stealing was done under a Democratic administration, by Democratic Secretaries, and with the full knowledge of the Administration. There seemed to be no astonishment at it, when it happened, and every one seemed to regard it as a matter of course. Nothing better was expected, and those who looked for just such results were not disappointed.

And now, after closing up their career of stealing in 1861, the Democratic politicians want back again; and want back, of all things, upon the pretext of "reform" and hostility to "corruption!" They first set the example of official infidelity, and then cry out that they, only, are the men to set things right! They have never yet atoned for their crime in abstracting the Indian trust and Smithsonian funds; and now have the impudence to assert that they, with their hands all covered with the dirt of those frauds, are the only true "reformers!"

The New York *Post* notes a decided contrast between the picture of our Centennial civilization, as drawn by Governor Tilden in his harangue at Albany last week, and the utterances of some of the principal Centennial orators on the Fourth. Tilden said:

> "At last we are reaching the worst condition of the countries of the Old World. The Government no longer exists for the people: the people exist only for the Government. Our Centennial product is the wrongs, license and evils, to escape which our ancestors abandoned their homes in the Old World, and planted themselves in a wilderness."

Mr. Evarts drew the following inspiring picture:

> "The spirit of the nation is at the highest—its triumph over the inborn, inbred perils of the Constitution has chased away all fears, justified all hopes, and with universal joy we greet this day. We have not proved unworthy of a great ancestry; we have had the virtue to uphold what they so wisely, so firmly established. With these proud possessions of the past, with powers matured, with principles settled, with habits formed, the nation passes as it were from preparatory growth to the responsible development of character and the steady performance of duty. * * With a just deference to age, the power, the greatness of the other nations of the earth, we do not fear to appeal to the opinion of mankind whether, as we point to our land, our people and our laws, the contemplation should not inspire us with a lover's enthusiasm for our country."

Dr. Storrs, of New York, one of the profoundest thinkers of the age, said:

> "I scout the thought that we, as a people, are worse than our fathers. There has never been a time—not here alone, in any country—when the fierce light of incessant inquiry blazing on men in public life would not have brought out such forces of evil, as we have seen, or when the condemnation which followed the discovery would have been sharper. And it is among my deepest convictions that, with all which has happened to debase and debauch it, the nation at large was never before more mentally vigorous or morally sound than it is to-day."

And even Charles Francis Adams, the severe moralist, asserted his faith in the hopeful assurances of our future in the following manner:

> "For myself, while sincerely mourning the mere possibility of stain touching our garments, I feel not the less certainty that the heart of the people remains as sound as ever."

To the disordered vision all things are out of harmony. The difficulty with Tilden is that he colors the whole land with the particular hues of his own individuality. In all moral truth that which a man is, is the necessary condition of his belief. It is no wonder, therefore, that the great "railroad wrecker" everywhere sees only dishonesty and corruption. The wretched condition which he pictures is simply an enlarged projection of his own moral status.

The Supreme Court of New York the other day dismissed, solely on the technical ground that the form of action was defective, the suit against Fernando Wood for selling the office of Corporation Attorney of New York city, in 1863, for the sum of $5,000 and the salary of the office for one year, and half the money and perquisites for the full term. The facts were that N. H. Fowler was Corporation Attorney in 1863-4. He swore positively that Wood corruptly sold him that office. He was to pay Fernando $5,000 in cash, all the salary for the first year, and half the salary and perquisites for the whole term. Under this corrupt bargain, Fowler paid Wood $15,000 in all. The suit was brought by David Ogden, one of Fowler's creditors, to compel Wood to pay over to Fowler's creditors the money thus corruptly obtained in fraud of creditors. The proof that he was guilty was particular, detailed and convincing. He escaped through a mere legal loophole, to make, a few days afterwards, a long speech before the Tammany society on the importance of political honesty and reform. Of this brazen-faced performance the New York *Evening Post* says:

> It was fluent in the ease with which the speaker, after vehemently asserting a few days ago his hostility to the nomination of Governor Tilden, seized the opportunity of a pretended patriotic celebration to put himself in the forefront of the support of "the regular ticket." It was flippant in its affected admiration and emulation of a pure age and pure men in the atmosphere of a vicious partisan society, whose character and whose career, considered personally or politically, is a contradiction of the principles and practices of that age and of those men. It was impudent in its patronizing mention of Governor Hayes as "an honest man." The spectacle of Fernando Wood standing in Tammany Hall and giving a certificate of honesty to anybody, more than borders on burlesque.

In the midst of the many hypocrisies practised by the Northern Democrats, it is refreshing to see the Southern Democrats come boldly up to the scratch and confess their real character. The following letter from Missouri explains itself. It is addressed to the editor of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, and the writer, in a private note, says that those hoisting the flag boast of their rebel sentiments:

Bowling Green, Mo., July 4, 1876.

To the Editor of the Inter-Ocean:

On this day of general rejoicing and national reunion, on this centennial anniversary day, all is quiet in our town, except, as I write, I can see from my window the Confederate flag floating from the county building, with Tilden's and Hendricks' names inscribed on it. Now, Mr. Editor, you may think that strange; but, sir, it is the sentiment of the Democracy here. The resolution of 1864, the Confederate flag, and Tilden and Hendricks make a strong trio in this part of Dixie.

Jack.

One feature of the local celebrations of the Centennial in this State was the general response to Governor Hartranft's suggestion that, in each county, some one should be detailed to write up the history of the county. Most of the counties succeeded in finding a historian; but their histories are all too long, and but few will read them, deterred by their length from undertaking so formidable a task. This was to be expected, as very few men are gifted with the power of condensation; but the suggestion of the Governor was, nevertheless, a good one, and it is to be hoped that these local histories will all be gathered together and made the basis of a general history of the State. Many new and striking facts have been brought out; but they are scattered through a great mass of verbiage, and there is danger that they may be all lost through the difficulty of getting at them.

It appears that Shearman can't carry up the recent decision in the Moulton suit for damages against Beecher, and General Pryor says the case will be tried soon, adding the encouraging promise that it won't take over two or three weeks, though more important testimony will be secured from Mrs. Tilton, Mrs. Moulton, and others, than was allowed to come out in the long trial of a year ago.

POLITICAL.

State.

The Republican nomination in Cambria is Jacob M. Campbell and not James. The nominee for Senate is C. T. Roberts.

The Republicans of Philadelphia have nominated William H. Yerkes for Judge, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Lynd.

The Union City *Enterprise*, late independent paper, is now an out-and-out Republican journal. It is in order for other sinners to return.

If the Democrats all over the country take the nomination of Tilden as they do here, he will not carry a voting precinct in the Union.—*Lancaster Examiner.*

The Republicans of Erie county demand an equal number of delegates with those of Warren and Venango combined, in the convention to nominate a candidate for Congress in the Twenty-seventh district.

A "mighty outpouring" of about one hundred men and boys held a Tilden and Hendricks ratification meeting in Harrisburg. The Harrisburg Democracy don't enthuse much over the St. Louis nominations.

A meeting of workingmen was held last week in Reading, presided over by Charles Deem. A resolution was passed declaring that in order to have a thorough, consistent Democratic greenback ticket to support, they would favor the following: For President, Peter Cooper, of New York, and for Vice President, William Allen, of Ohio. This resolution was received with cheers and unanimously adopted. It was hailed as the "Workingman's Ticket," and was indorsed by a large number present.

The political campaign in this State will be opened at an early date. Colonel Hoyt, Chairman of the Republican Executive Committee, and Major A. Wilson Norris, Secretary, will early this week open the headquarters of the Republican State Committee on Chestnut street, near Thirteenth. A Hayes and Wheeler banner will be thrown to the breeze, and the campaign opened in dead earnest, as the gentlemen comprising the body do not intend to allow the result in the State to depend upon Philadelphia alone this year. This is the first State committee that has gone to work.

General.

The Democrats should send Sitting Bull to Congress. He is in favor of reducing the army.

The New Haven *Journal* says it is an even chance to-day, as every one knows, that Connecticut will go Republican next November.

The Memphis (Tenn.) *Appeal* says that "the South has the most to gain by the election of Mr. Tilden." Thus the sectional fight progresses.

In their war upon the Administration the Democracy have insisted on reducing the army, and Custer's death is one of the first fruits of their partisanship.

"None of Uncle Sam's barrel of money is salary grab," says the Madison *Democrat*. The *Post and Mail* replies; "But it is all railroad steal," and it does not see wherein that is any better.

The Bloomington (Ill.) *Appeal*, an independent reform newspaper, objects to Tilden and refuses to support him, because of his course during the war and the position it believes he holds on the financial question.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* sings the praise of the Boston genius who discovered that Governor Tilden is a soft-money man at heart, and urges him to come West and circulate the pleasant fiction in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.

An exchange says: "The most prominent workers for Tilden at St. Louis were members of the New York canal ring, which he is supposed to be pursuing with such vigor, men who have actually been indicted at Tilden's instance. All of which shows how very much in earnest Tilden's 'reform' is."

The *Public* calls attention to the unpleasant fact that "little more than a year ago" Governor Tilden approved and signed an act binding the State of New York to join in the resumption for 1879, and now he accepts the nomination on a platform of unconditional repeal. Suppose we call it the Stultification party?

The National Republican Committee organized at Philadelphia on the 8th. Hon. Z. Chandler, of Michigan, was elected Chairman, and R. C. McCormick, of Arizona, Secretary. The attendance was full and the spirit good. The new Secretary is a son-in-law of Senator Thurman, which is objectionable, but he is a great improvement on the man he displaces. The reports from all the doubtful States were highly encouraging.

Governor Tilden having made a great parade over a dispatch from Nicholas Smith announcing that the Greeley household was for him, the Washington *Star* says: "As the Greeley household includes only one voter—viz., Mr. Smith himself—who is a gentleman from the rather Democratic State of Kentucky, we imagine that Mr. Tilden was not much surprised nor very greatly encouraged by the dispatch in question. It looks as though Smith was after a consulate if things turn out right.

When the band went around to serenade Governor Hendricks, the other night, it played rather a solemn sort of march until it arrived at the Hendricks house, when it struck up a very lively air. A neighbor across the street, who was aroused by the music, called to his colored boy, who was at the gate, and asked him what it was. "Dat," said the boy, "dat is de tune dey plays in de circus when de man rides two horses at once."

Here is what the venerable Thurlow Weed says of Tilden: "He did not go to the front in the hour of the country's peril. His voice was not heard in the time of danger, and when money was needed for the widow and orphans, Mr. Tilden's purse was not open. No vote of mine shall ever aid to elect a President who was not in sympathy, and publicly known to be a war man, loyal to the core, ready with his voice, his influence and his means to help his country and uphold her flag. Mr. Tilden was not one of these."

The Dayton (Ohio) *Herald and Empire*, a Democratic paper, says: "As an actual matter of fact there are very few of the old Democrats about Dayton who are not bitterly dissatisfied and disappointed with the St. Louis platform and nominations. Many declare they will not vote at all; some say they will vote for Peter Cooper, and a few even go so far as to say that they will vote for Hayes. Quite a large number, however, acquiesce, and of these some few are so enthusiastic as to want to read those who are dissatisfied out of the party."

The Madison *Patriot* (Dem.) just before the Democratic Convention, spoke of Tilden in this wise: "Besides being a hard-soft-shinplaster-anything-to-make-dollars man, Governor Tilden is a big railway shark, with a double row of teeth all round. Wouldn't it be a cool operation to ask the nearly 80,000 reform voters of Wisconsin, who oppose railway monopolies, to vote for Samuel J. Tilden? Some of them, from party punctilio, might do it, but the great mass would rebel not only against Tilden, but against the leaders who would lead the masses into the great slaughter pen."

The Democratic prospects for carrying Louisiana are sadly overcast by the unexpected turn of Republican affairs in that State. The nomination of Marshal Packard by the Republican State Convention, for Governor, is understood to be the result of a compromise between Pinchback, Warmoth and Packard. All their differences have been laid aside; and, acting in concert, they will undoubtedly sweep the State for Republicanism next fall. Look wherever you please, the Republican party never before presented such an unbroken front, or entered upon a Presidential canvass in better trim and with more hopeful prospects.

The Liberal papers are getting into position, and generally they are falling into line in support of Hayes and Wheeler. The Cincinnati *Commercial*, which has been poised upon the fence lately, swinging its legs with an air of elegant leisure, has now dropped over into the Republican field, and warns the country of the evils impending should the Democracy be successful. "The hungry South," it says, "will be reinforced by an army of still hungrier contractors, and the jobbers in internal improvements will pluck the Treasury of its last dollar, and ride roughshod over the interests of the people."

The Keene (N. H.) *Sentinel* prints a letter from a local correspondent, in which the writer says: "Among the men in my employ are three Democrats who were in General Hayes' regiment (Twenty-third Ohio) during the war. One of them says: 'A braver or better man was not in the army. He had an abundance of grit. If he had a fault it was that in battle he was too eager. On a long, dusty march I could always tell Colonel Hayes' horse, as it was always loaded with the guns and knapsacks of the "boys" who were giving out, the Colonel himself walking by its side, no matter how great the heat. Yes, sir, he was a kind man, but we had to do our whole duty as soldiers.' The three men will vote for Hayes and Wheeler."

The Democratic party, as a party, has been guilty of all the crimes known to the criminal calendar of nations, and finally wound up its infamous record with treason. After being whipped in the field and subdued, it has now the unutterable cheek to ask the people to take the control of the Government from the Republican party, which saved the country, and give it to the Democratic party, which tried every means in its power to destroy it, and to that end have nominated as their candidate for the highest position in the gift of the people a man who declared the war a failure, against the Republican candidate who, by personal sacrifice and exposure to the chances of war, aided to put down the rebellion of Mr. Tilden's friends and preserve the Union and the Government.—*Racine Journal.*

THE STATE OF WAR IN MISSISSIPPI.

The Election a Revolution—The Government a Rebellion—What the Senate Inquiry will Prove.

A State whose election was carried by war, continues in a state of war, until that war government is overthrown by a free election. The government of the State of Mississippi was captured from the popular majority by war. The state of war exists while such a government stands. Her pretense of a state of peace is precisely such as that of South Carolina and the other "Southern sisters" was when they took up arms against the Union, and said all they asked was "to be let alone."

Mr. James Redpath, a well-known correspondent who has sojourned much in the South, to observe its condition, and who has a reputation as an independent and intelligent observer, and who has heard all the testimony taken by the Senate Committee of Inquiry, and has also talked with the witnesses personally, both Democrats and Republicans, and with many others who were not examined because their testimony would have only cumulated, has written a letter to the New York *Times*, giving a condensed and forcible statement of what that inquiry will prove. From it we make the following brief extracts as to the present status, leaving out much of his own historical review:

"In the summer and autumn of 1875 there was a military revolution in the State of Mississippi. It took the form of a political campaign. It succeeded. The surrender was made on the second of November. Excepting at two widely distinct precincts, as conquerors and the conquered alike attest, the surrender was quite 'quiet and orderly'—'awfully quiet,' said one of the revolutionists; 'quiet as a funeral,' said another revolutionist; 'the quietest we ever had in Mississippi,' said all of them. It was as 'orderly' as Warsaw, and as 'quiet' as Appomattox. Too quiet and too orderly, in truth, for that turbulent community, in which, except in a few of the older settlements, every man goes armed. * *

"The Republicans in Mississippi have a sure majority, at a free and fair election, of from 20,000 to 35,000. This range would cover every possible variation of vote, at any election, owing to temporary disaffections or the rivalries of contending factions. At the last election in November, for the State Legislature and for Congress, the Democrats carried the State by 40,000 majority. * * * * *

"The committee, if it limits its report by the instructions of the resolution appointing it, will declare that the last election was characterized by 'great frauds committed upon and violence exercised toward the colored citizens of that State, and the white citizens disposed to support them.'

"It will show that the colored voters in all the counties where they outnumber the whites were overawed by an organized system of terrorism.

"It will prove that wholesale murders and midnight assassinations were promptly resorted to whenever less violent methods failed to intimidate the Republicans.

"It will establish the fact that scores of the leaders of the colored people—mainly the negro presidents of Republican clubs—were driven off or silenced or murdered.

"It will tell that white men were subjected to the same terrors whenever they scorned to succumb to the social and political influence around them.

"It will be proved that the planters, in many parts of the State, incorporated in their leases the intimidating proviso that if the negro renter failed to vote with the land owner, all his share of the crop—all the fruits of his year's labor on the farm—should be forfeited to the proprietor by this independent political action.

"It will demonstrate, in one word, without dispute, that the lachrymose Lamar, who wept over Sumner's coffin lids, owed his election as United States Senator to the overthrow of every civil right to secure which the great Northern statesman lived and died.

"This, briefly, is the Mississippi question, and the evidence regarding it, as far as the committee was clothed with the right to investigate it. This is the phase of it which Senator Morton presented. Read by the light of the late investigation, his famous long speech, that was deemed so virulent, is seen to be a mere verbal photograph of the Mississippi election—truthful, indeed, in every outline, but lacking the vital color and feverish heat of the nature of that terrible campaign.

"If Lamar obtains his seat in the United States Senate the precedent will be established that whenever any party, by the aid of organized military movements, secures a State government, not bribery, fraud and intimidation only, but political murder and assassination as well are to be recognized by the nation as legitimate political influences.

"But we ought to study its history to save the innocent blood that is sure to be shed again in other States unless a decisive policy is adopted by the Government. 'Let alone' means massacre. For the slaughter of the negroes who perished by scores in the last Mississippi campaign, ex-Senator Pease and the rest of the Republican demagogues who advised that no troops should be sent, are primarily responsible. We must adopt one of two courses—either say to the Republicans that we shall never protect them in their rights, or promptly give them that shelter which the meanest of our citizens can secure in foreign lands."

SINKING VALLEY.

Historic Legends—Romantic Scenery—Minerals—Singular Streams, &c., &c.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

Sinking Valley,
Blair County, Pa., July 3, 1876.

Being temporarily located in this historic valley, I thought a few lines descriptive of some of the many curiosities, historic legends, romantic scenery, minerals, &c., would not be entirely without interest to some of your many readers.

Sinking Valley is located between two spurs of the Allegheny Mountains, known as Brush Mountains. The head of the valley commences some seven or eight miles northeast of the thriving young city of Altoona, in Blair county, and runs in a northerly direction twelve miles, terminating at the Little Juniata, near the site of the Old Tyrone Forge.

The valley is under a high state of cultivation and presents at this season of the year a most beautiful appearance, the golden hue of the broad fields of wheat and rye forming a striking contrast with the more verdant fields of oats; the orchards appear loaded with fruit, and the cherry tree affords gratification to more senses than that of sight. The ladies vie with each other in beautifying their homes, drawing heavily on Flora's kingdom, who, with willing hands and cultivated taste, have succeeded in transforming the rugged surface so as to give it the appearance of a fit abode of the fabled Houri.

When we witness the busy hum of labor, the well-to-do appearance of every one we meet and, above all, partake of the drafts that we made on their well-filled larders, we are ready to believe that the news has not yet arrived that a panic has brooded over the marts of trade with a long and wearied visitation.

The valley is underlaid with blue limestone, and as water percolates the crevices of the rocks it gradually dissolves portions of it and leaves vast caves and subterranean passages, through which streams of sufficient magnitude to drive large mills, will freely pass, suddenly disappearing from the surface, wending its way for a half or three-fourths of a mile, then as suddenly appearing. Thus for some twelve miles will this mysterious stream flow, sometimes above and sometimes below the surface.

The most noted place in the valley is Arch Spring, located towards the lower end. At this point the creek emerges from a well constructed archway some twenty feet wide and twelve or fifteen feet high; it passes through a solid rock some sixty feet, and is not a bad counterpart to the famous Natural Bridge in Virginia. Some eighty rods below the Arch we have a fine flouring mill, known as the Arch Spring Mill, which turns out as fine a quality of flour as is produced in Central Pennsylvania. But a few yards below the mill the water makes its final dive and is seen no more in the valley. Some three-quarters of a mile above the Arch there is quite an extensive cave that has been explored from one-half to three-quarters of a mile, the roofs of some of the apartments of which abound in beautiful samples of stalactites. There are numerous sinks, both in the land and water; there is one sink hole that is partly surrounded by perpendicular rocks, I should say at least forty feet in height, and the water so deep in it that many say no bottom has yet been found. The inhabitants are moral and temperate, and are better posted, better educated, and pay more attention to the education of their children than at any point I have visited in the State. One of the evidences of superior intelligence of the people is the fact that each mail brings in large packages of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

As my communication has already extended beyond the intended limits, I must reserve what I purposed saying of the mineral wealth, the old legends, &c., to some future time.

Planetas.

The Two Men.

Governor Hayes in 1861: "I would prefer to go into this war if I knew I was to die or be killed in the course of it, rather than live through and after it without taking any part in it." During the fall of 1864, while Governor Hayes was serving in the field, he was nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Second Ohio district, and directly afterward received a letter urging him to come and make the race. This was his reply: "In Camp, ———. "Yours of ——— is received. Thanks. I have other business just now. Any man who would leave the army at this time to electioneer for Congress ought to be scalped. Truly yours, "R. B. Hayes."	In 1864 Samuel J. Tilden was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention at Chicago and a member of the Committee on Resolutions, which reported the following: "*Resolved*, That this convention does explicitly declare, as the sense of the American people, that after four years of failure to restore the Union by the experiment of war—during which, under the pretense of a military necessity or war power higher than the Constitution, the Constitution itself has been disregarded in every part, and public liberty and private right alike trodden down, and the material prosperity of the country essentially impaired—justice, humanity, liberty and the public welfare demand that immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities, with a view to an ultimate convention of the States, or other peaceable means, to the end that at the earliest practicable moment peace may be restored on the basis of the Federal States."

BROTHER KILLS SISTER.

A Shocking Murder in a Low Rookery in St. Mary Street—A Brother Finds a Wayward Sister in a Disreputable House and Murders Her.

A shocking tragedy occurred yesterday afternoon in a disreputable house on St. Mary street, above Seventh, a young man, fired with anger and shame murdering his sister. The facts, so far as ascertained, are that Morris Springfield, a young unmarried man, residing at Twenty-fourth and Ashburton streets, had been engaged for some days in a searth for his sister Alice, who had been leading a disreputable life.

He made a thorough hunt in all quarters of the city, and yesterday discovered the foolish girl living in the infamous rookery of a colored woman by the name of Lizzie Price. Springfield went to the house at half-past twelve o'clock, and, gaining admission, followed his sister into the second story, where she had a room. Closing the door, a brief but murderous quarrel ensued between the two, and a few moments afterward Alice rushed down stairs and into the street, exclaiming that she had been stabbed and saying that she was going to the hospital. Hurrying up Eighth street toward the institution, when she reached the northeast corner of Eighth and Lombard streets she fell to the sidewalk from exhaustion and loss of blood. The dying woman was picked up by policemen and carried to the Pennsylvania Hospital. It was found that she was stabbed five times with a pocket knife, and she died soon after her admission.

Springfield ran out of the house, but some of the inmates cried murder and he was captured. It was found that his hand was severely cut, probably in a struggle with his sister to gain possession of the weapon, and it was necessary to take him to the hospital to have his injuries dressed.

Lizzie Price, Sallie Drew, Alice Sharley and Elizabeth Jones were also arrested, and the house was taken possession of by the police.

The prisoners are held to await the result of the Coroner's inquest. Springfield, who was a workman at the Harrison Boiler Works, says her shame was killing him and his aged mother.—*Philadelphia Inquirer, 7th.*

ALL ABOUT CATS.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

Leipzig, Saxony, June 17, 1876.

A green worm an inch long is destroying currant and gooseberry bushes about West Chester.—Commercial.

And the green people "about West Chester" are cultivating cats, instead of currants and gooseberries. The babies are pulling pussy's tail, and coating their stomachs with cat's hairs. The elder children are reading pretty stories to teach them that this world was made for the benefit of cats, and good little boys and girls who diligently pay court to these prime favorites of the gods. The grown up folks are all either caressing cats, or fighting them at great disadvantage with bootjacks, hurled at random into midnight darkness, while all the ten thousand cats are busy from dark until daylight, and from daylight until dark, destroying birds, the only protectors of the currant and gooseberry against green worms, or black worms, or worms of any kind.

If the people of West Chester would just go vigorously to work and plant the heads of all the cats fourteen inches deep by the roots of the currant bushes, and their bodies beside the gooseberries, they would soon have abundant crops of currants and berries instead of worms. There is nothing so much needed by the horticulture and agriculture of the United States as plenty of dead cats, properly buried. Nothing but this will ever rid them of grasshoppers and locusts, and potato bugs, and army worms, and curculio, and the whole insect pest about which folks talk so much and do so little.

If our agricultural societies would offer premiums for the scalps of these domestic tigers, just as counties used to do for those of their more harmless first-cousins, wolves, we would in a few years be done, not only with the green worms, but the green grasshoppers, which come up like a cloud and spread over the land, because the millions of birds that should be on hand to eat them, as they come out of the ground, have been destroyed by our pet tigers.

The grasshopper, when it comes to the surface, is not so large as a housefly, and it grows, slowly, for three months. During all this time it is comparatively helpless, and half-a-dozen Shanghai hens will clear an acre of them. Then, if the birds which would be in existence and hasten to such a harvest had not been destroyed by cats, they would dispose of so many that they never could become a plague as they now do.

No one who has not paid attention to the subject can have any idea of the number of birds, and bird's nests, destroyed in one year by one cat, and, to me, it is a wonder that there are any birds left in the United States. To be sure, there are very few. I have heard more bird songs here in Leipzig in the seven weeks I have been here, than I ever did in seven years at home, and there I lived most of the time in the country, while here I am in the city. Our street terminates abruptly on the confines of a garden which must embrace twenty acres, and is surrounded on three sides by high houses. Our block is the last on the street, and our rooms at the end next to this garden, which is full of tall trees, and shrubbery, and flowers and pleasant walks, and I think there are more birds in it than in Cherryhill township, Indiana county, Pa., in which oursummer home was situated, and which is a very large township, not less than twenty miles square.

Every family there, but one, kept cats to amuse the children and catch rats, and as a cat never touches a rat while it can get a bird, or a nest of birds, or eggs, and as they can easily follow a bird to its nest and cannot follow a rat to its, there are not many birds left when cats fail to catching rats. Nobody raised fruit there, except by accident. All the trees were decorated with catterpillars' nests, and the last year we were there the worms attacked the elder bushes and blackberries, the main dependence of the people for fruit.

One might see "intelligent farmers" sitting caressing cats, while the worms were devouring their crops, and their faithful guardians were in pussy's maw. I used to be so tried that I should have been resigned to the dispensation of Providence if I had heard some morning that the cats were eating the men instead of the birds. It would certainly be a great blessing to the country if they would just take a taste off enough members of agricultural societies to wake them up so that they could see the havoc these cruel, treacherous beasts of prey, these unnatural, monstrous companions of our children, have been making with our forest songsters and prairie fowl.

Two cats will be pretty certain to destroy every bird's nest on a farm of one hundred acres, except those of swallows and martins, which are out of their reach. The nests of the most valuable game birds are nearly all built on the ground, and are completely at pussy's service. The people eat no partridges, for the cats have not had quite enough. The worms eat the roses around our doors, while the cat stands guard over them at their work to keep the birds away, and we repay her labors by saucers of milk and no end of caresses.

I used to feel that I was alone in the world, in hating and killing cats, for sake of the birds, and to deliver children from their vile companionship; but, at last, I have found a people after mine own heart in this matter.

The Germans cultivate birds and fruit and flowers, while Americans turn their attention to cats and catapillars, and each has wonderful success in their specialty. The green worms are not eating the currents and gooseberries in Germany, and the rose slug is not devouring the roses. The grasshoppers are not eating the wheat, and the bugs are not taking the potatoes. There are too many hungry birds watching for the worm, or the slug, or the hopper or the bug. None of these could raise an army of destruction, for they have no ally, such as we furnish them, by disturbing the equilibrium of nature in an unnatural protection of a most dangerous and active beast of prey.

In a state of nature the larger animals of the cat-kind kill the smaller; but we have exterminated the panther and reduced the size of the cat, so as to make it a most formidable and unnatural enemy of the feathered tribe. In consequence of this destruction pestiverous insects have taken possession. We take the author of this mischief in our arms, stroke her sinuous back, teach our children to love and cherish her as a bosom friend, and all the while groan over the desolation she has wrought.

It is hard, of course, to ask an American family to give up its household gods, its cats and kittens; but if they choose to keep them, they should not trouble the world with their groans about the cost. Cats and worms, or fruit and flowers!—"you pays your money and take your choice," but do not grumble after you have had it.

Jane Grey Swisshelm.

How ridiculous is the arraignment of various prominent men by the Democratic platform is illustrated in the case of Mr. Colfax. "When the annals of this Republic show the disgrace and censure of a Vice President," etc., etc., says that document, "the demonstration is complete that the first step in reform must be the people's choice of honest men from another party."

Now it so happens that the very President of the convention which adopted the above gave the lie to it in an editorial which appeared in his paper, the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, of March 10, 1873. The South Bend *Tribune* reprints this article, which is as follows:

> We have taken the trouble to review carefully *the case of Mr. Colfax, as recorded in the Congressional investigation*, and compare it with the elaborate defense delivered by the late Vice President at South Bend last Saturday. The result of our research is, that *he has given a successful and satisfactory explanation of the entire matter*. It will require a closer analysis than that which we have made, or are capable of making, to alter our opinion that *in this business Mr. Colfax has been very much abused and wronged*, and we are the readier to allow this since we have never been tempted, and *could not be induced to sacrifice the private character of any man to partisan interest or prejudice*. In doing what we believe to be *an act of personal justice we desire to be full, explicit and ungrudging.*

But the Democratic Convention was not so particular as Mr. Watterson. It was ready to sacrifice the private character of anybody to partisan interest, and so it uttered its gross slander against all, guilty and innocent alike.

DISASTER ON THE LAKE.

THE PROPELLER ST. CLAIR BURNED.

Sixteen Passengers and Ten of the Crew Perish.

Houghton, Mich., July 10.—Last Sunday morning about two o'clock the propeller St. Clair, Captain Robert Rhyness, belonging to Wood's line, on her way from Duluth, left Ontonagon for this port, having on board seventeen passengers and a crew of fourteen persons. When off Fourteen-mile Point, a fire was discovered in the fire hold of the vessel, and in less than five minutes the boat was enveloped in smoke and flames from one end to the other. Owing to the rapidity with which the flames spread, but one boat was launched. Life-preservers were brought on deck, and all succeeded in putting one on, when a rush was made for the yawl, which was swamped six or seven times. The water was very cold, and it was not long before all but one of the passengers, sixteen in number, perished, together with ten of the crew. When the boat caught fire she was about five miles from shore.

The following is a list of the saved: Robert Rhyness, captain; David J. Stringer, first engineer; Thomas C. Bothman, mate; Thomas Fortee, wheelsman; John B. Sutphin, passenger. It is reported that among the passengers lost were a number of residents from Ontonagon and Marquette county. The boat's cargo was made up of cattle, flour, feed, etc. Tugs and boats are out searching for the bodies. No further particulars have yet been received.

RAILROAD ROBBERY IN MISSOURI.

A Passenger Train Stopped by Armed Men—The Express Safes Broken Open and at Least Sixteen Thousand Dollars Stolen—Mail Bags Rifled—Escape of the Robbers.

St. Louis, July 8.—The eastward bound train on the Missouri Pacific Railroad left Otterville, Mo., a few minutes past ten o'clock last night, and when two and a half miles east of that place, and in a deep cut, the engineer saw a signal light to stop. Thinking that there was some obstruction on the track, he applied the air-brake, and after running a few yards discovered a pile of ties and lumber on the track. He comprehended the situation at once, but could not stop the train, and it was not till the locomotive had climbed partly upon the pile of ties that the train came to a stand. At the same instant a dozen or fifteen men appeared with terrific yells, and, discharging pistols, dashed at the train proclaiming their intentions. Two jumped on the engine and captured the engineer and fireman, and threatened to kill them if they offered resistence. They were then marched into the baggage car and placed under guard. At the same time three other robbers climbed into the express car by the side door, which was open. Bushnell, the express messenger, however, had been too quick for them, and had dashed through the train to the rear sleeper, and giving his safe keys to a brakeman made him put them in his shoes. Mr. Conkling, the baggage-man of the train, was in the express car when the robbers entered, and they demanded of him the keys of the safes. He told them he was not the messenger, and had no keys. Two of the robbers put Conkling in front of them, and with revolvers at his head marched him through the train, demanding he should point out the messenger when they came to him. In this way they passed through the train, to the terror of woman and children, and great fear of the male passengers, many of whom had crouched down under the seats and hid themselves in various ways. Arriving at the rear sleeper, Conkling pointed out Bushnell, and the robbers demanded the safe keys of him. Bushnell took the keys from the brakeman and handed them to the robbers. One of the latter then stood guard over Bushnell, while the others marched Conkling back to the express car, where they opened the Adams safe and put the entire contents into a wheat sack they had. Not being able to open the safe with the keys they got from Bushnell, one man went to the engine and got a pick and with this broke in one of the panels of the safe, and its contents were also put into the sack. The robbers then took the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad letter-box, broke it open, but, finding nothing they wanted, they scattered the letters over the floor of the car. They also went to the Adams Express freight car, but found nothing there they wanted.

While these acts were being performed the remainder of the robbers were making night hideous by marching up and down outside the train yelling like devils and firing off their pistols. In this way the passengers were completely terrified, and not the least show at resistance was made. When their work was done they left the scene of their daring exploit and departed in a southerly direction. It is understood that a party of citizens are in pursuit of the robbers, and at last accounts were only ten miles behind them. So far as can be leaned the Adams Express Company lose some four thousand dollars and the United States Company about twelve thousand dollars; but these amounts may prove below the actual figures, reports being in circulation that the loss is much greater, from the fact that the train had four days' express matter from Texas on board. The express officers, however, deny this, and say that during the break in the Missouri, Kansas and Texas road their valuables had been brought from that State by another route.

The railroad company have started the Sheriff of Pettis county with a posse of men in pursuit of the robbers. General Bacon Montgomery, of Sedalia, a noted fighter of guerillas during the war, has also gone in pursuit with a party of picked men, and has struck their trail some ten miles south of Otterville. Another party has been sent from Clinton, on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, and still another from Lebanon, on the Atlantic and Pacific road. The entire country between the points named will be thoroughly scouted, and from the well-known character of the men sent out there is a good prospect at least that some of the miscreants will be captured. All the robbers wore masks while at the train, and none of them, therefore, were recognized, and so far as is now known no clue to their identity has been obtained.

St. Louis, July 9.—No tidings have yet been received of the capture of any of the men who robbed the train near Ottergille, night before last. There are now six parties out scouting for the robbers, all taking southerly or southwestern direction, but by different routes, and there are great hopes that some of them will be successful in running the outlaws down. It is suspected that some of the robbers were employees of the Pacific or the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, or both of them, and arrests may be looked for very soon.

WAR IN GEORGIA.

A Company of Colored Militia Undergoing a Siege—Several Persons Killed.

Augusta, Ga., July 8.—On the 4th inst. Robert Butler and another citizen of Edgefield county complained that they were interrupted by colored militia, who blocked up the public highway. Prince Rivers, colored trial justice, summonsed witnesses, and Doc Adams, captain of the company, became so insolent that Rivers arrested him for contempt. This afternoon, when the trial was resumed, the company rescued Adams. Rivers, in addition to being trial justice, commands the State militia, and ordered the company to disarm, and on their refusing, called upon the citizens for aid, when the militia company took possession of a brick building and refused to surrender. Fire was opened by both sides for several hours, and one white man, Mackey Merriweather, was killed and another white man wounded. One of the negroes is reported killed, and nine taken prisoner. A small piece of artillery was taken from Augusta to Hamburg, but after firing a few rounds the ammunition gave out. The citizens of Edgefield are aided by citizens of Augusta, and a regular siege has been laid to the building in which the negro militia are entrenched.

Augusta, Ga., July 9.—The riot at Hamburg has terminated disastrously. This morning between two and three o'clock six negroes were killed and three wounded. One white man was killed and another wounded. After the whites fired four rounds from a piece of artillery, the negroes retreated from the brick building into cellars and outhouses of adjoining buildings. Fifteen were captured and the others, including Captain Doc Adams, escaped into the country. It is reported that some of the prisoners were shot after being captured. The unfortunate affair is deplored by all good citizens of both races, and there is deep regret that better councils did not prevail. The dead were buried to-day. Crowds of people from Augusta visited Hamburg. Whites and blacks intermingled freely. There were no threats, but deep regrets that blood had been shed and lives lost. No further trouble is anticipated.

An old Vermont gentleman of eighty years was killed by falling from a tree. What business had he up a tree, at his time of life?

NOTICES.

☞ APPLICATION WILL BE MADE to the Attorney General of Pennsylvania on SEPTEMBER 11th, A. D. 1876, BY WM. W. YOUNG and others, pursuant to the Act for the incorporation and regulation of banks of discount and deposit, approved in May, A. D., 1876, for the creation of a corporation for carrying on the business of Banking in the City of Pittsburgh, to be named

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